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Modtaget

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DISPERSION MANIPULATING FIBRE

Field of the invention:

The present invention relates to optical fibres and especially to optical fibres having micro-
5 structures in core and/or cladding region(s).

Background of the invention:

The dispersion properties of conventional optical fibres are receiving a continuously high
research interest in connection with high-capacity optical communication, soliton
10 propagation, and control of non-linear effects. Accordingly, there is a strong interest in
realizing new types of optical fibres that may provide new dispersion properties or may
counteract some of the undesired dispersion properties of existing fibres.

Recently a new type of optical fibre that is characterized by a so-called microstructure has
15 been proposed. Optical fibres of this type (which are referred to by several names – as
e.g. micro-structured fibres, photonic crystal fibre, holey fibre, and photonic bandgap
fibres) have been described in a number of references, such as WO 99/64903, WO
99/64904, and Broeng et al (see Pure and Applied Optics, pp.477-482, 1999) describing
such fibres having claddings defining Photonic Band Gap (PBG) structures, and US
20 patent no. 5,802,236, Knight et al. (see J. Opt. Soc. Am. A, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 748-752,
1998), Monro et al. (see Optics Letters, Vol.25 (4), p.206-8, February 2000) defining fibres
where the light is transmitted using modified Total Internal Reflection (TIR). This
application covers fibres that may guide by both physical principles and we shall use the
term micro-structured fibres to generally describe these fibres.

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Micro-structured fibres are known to exhibit dispersion properties that are unattainable in
conventional optical fibres (see e.g. Ranka et al., Optics Letters, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp.25-27,
2000, Broderick et al. Optics Letters, Vol. 24, No. 20, pp. 1395-1397, 1999, Mogilevtsev et
al. Optics Letters, Vol. 23, No. 21, pp. 1662-1664, 1998). These properties include shifting
30 the zero dispersion wavelength below 1.3 μ m. This has e.g. in the above-cited Ranka-
reference been utilized for super-continuum generation of light over a very broad
frequency range (covering visible to near-infrared wavelengths). The development of such
white-light generators using micro-structured fibres was made possible through the design
of micro-structured fibres with high anomalous waveguide dispersion at visible wavelength
35 – and it has fuelled a large research interest into non-linear effects in micro-structured

fibres (Fedotov et al. JETP Letters, Vol. 71, No. 7, pp. 281-284, 2000, Wadsworth et al. CLEO 2000, Paper PD1.5, 2000). The above-cited references all describe fibres with zero dispersion wavelength shifted below $1.3\mu\text{m}$. The fibres are characterized by a relatively high cladding air-filling fraction – air hole diameters, d , of more than 0.45 times the centre-to-centre distance between two nearest air holes, Λ , and they all have a solid core. The size of the core is relatively small – about $1.5\mu\text{m}$ in diameter. It is a disadvantage of the prior art fibres with zero-dispersion wavelength shifted below $1.3\mu\text{m}$ that they are not strictly single-mode at visible wavelengths, but support a few (or more) guided modes. In the above-cited reference by Ranka et al., it is demonstrated that for relatively short fibre lengths, the fundamental mode of such fibres may be considered undisturbed by any higher order guided modes (i.e. there is a low coupling coefficient between the fundamental and the higher order modes). However, for guidance over longer fibre lengths (i.e. hundred of meters) it is a disadvantage of the prior art fibres with zero dispersion wavelength shifted below $1.3\mu\text{m}$ that they are not strictly single mode at visible wavelengths. It is a further disadvantage of the prior art fibres with zero dispersion wavelength below $1.3\mu\text{m}$ that they will be highly multimode at visible wavelengths if the core size is increased above $2\mu\text{m}$. It would be an advantage if fibres with zero dispersion wavelength shifted below $1.3\mu\text{m}$ could be realized so as to have a core that was comparable in size to that of standard transmission optical fibres (i.e. to have a core of around 5 micron in diameter).

Another important aspect of micro-structured fibres is that they may exhibit normal dispersion (or so-called negative dispersion) at near-infrared wavelengths. Fibres with large negative dispersion at $1.55\mu\text{m}$ are attractive for use as insertion-components in existing optical fibre communication links, as they may be used to compensate the positive dispersion around $1.55\mu\text{m}$ of already installed standard transmission fibres (i.e. fibres that are designed to operate in the second telecommunication window and have a zero dispersion wavelength at $1.3\mu\text{m}$).

Monro et al. have presented micro-structured fibres having dispersion values of about -30 ps/nm/km at $1.55\mu\text{m}$ (see Journal of Lightwave Technology, Vol. 17, No. 6, pp.1093-1102, 1999). The fibres presented by Monro et al. are characterized by a solid core surrounded by micro-structured cladding with a close-packed arrangement of identical air holes. The cladding holes have a size d/Λ around 0.2. It is a disadvantage of the fibres presented by Monro et al. that the dispersion is not more negative than -30 ps/nm/km .

DiGiovanni et al. (see US patent no. 5,802,236) have presented micro-structured fibres that provide significantly larger negative dispersion at near-infrared wavelengths. DiGiovanni et al. disclose micro-structured fibres that are characterized by a core and a micro-structured cladding. The cladding consists of inner and outer cladding features, thereby forming an inner and an outer cladding region. Both the inner and outer cladding of the fibres have an effective index that is lower than the core refractive index at all wavelengths. The features of the inner cladding region (preferably air holes) act to lower the effective refractive index compared to the effective refractive index of the outer cladding region. Hence, the fibres disclosed by DiGiovanni have a so-called "depressed" cladding design. The use of depressed cladding regions is well-known from the development of conventional dispersion compensating fibres (see e.g., M. Monerie, Propagation in doubly clad single-mode fibres, IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics, vol. QE-18, no. 4, April 1982, pp. 535-542). To those skilled in the art, it will be recognised that in order to increase the negative dispersion of the fibres disclosed by DiGiovanni et al., the size of the cladding features must be increased. DiGiovanni et al. disclose fibres that have dispersion of up to -1700 ps/nm/km. It is a disadvantage of the fibres disclosed by DiGiovanni that the depressed cladding design does not allow to increase the inner cladding feature size so as to obtain negative dispersion of more than -2500 ps/nm/km. This latter limit of maximum obtainable negative dispersion was predicted by Birks et al. (see Photonics Technology Letters, Vol. 11, No. 6, pp. 674-676, 1999). Birks et al. studied the fundamental limits of negative dispersion that can be obtained in solid core micro-structured fibres made of pure silica and air. Birks et al. argue in the above-cited reference that by increasing the void size (air holes) the negative dispersion of micro-structured fibres is generally increased. Hence, an ideal micro-structured fibre (with respect to negative dispersion) consists - according to Birks et al. - merely of a thin silica rod (the fibre core) surrounded by air. Hence, Birks et al. made a prediction of the maximum obtainable negative dispersion based on the study of a solid silica rod surrounded completely by air (this case corresponds to the inner cladding features of the fibres disclosed by DiGiovanni et al. being so large that they overlap each-other). For such an ideal micro-structured fibre, Birks et al. found a dispersion of -2000 ps/nm/km. This result has been taken as the maximum obtainable negative dispersion that can be obtained using silica-based optical fibres. It is a disadvantage of the fibres disclosed by Birks et al. that a negative dispersion of more than -2500 ps/nm/km cannot be obtained. It is a further disadvantage of the fibres disclosed by Birks et al. and of DiGiovanni et al. that

the fibre core must be very small (about $1\mu\text{m}$ or less in diameter) in order to ensure single mode operation at near-infrared wavelengths while exhibiting large negative dispersion.

The present invention provides fibres that are substantially single mode at visible
5 wavelengths while having zero dispersion shifted below $1.3\mu\text{m}$. This application further discloses fibres that are strictly single mode, have a zero dispersion wavelength below $1.3\mu\text{m}$, and a core diameter of more than $2\mu\text{m}$.

This application discloses micro-structured fibres that have dispersion significantly more negative than -2500 ps/nm/km . The present inventors have realized that it is
10 advantageous to turn up-side-down the usual design rules for realization of fibre with large negative dispersion – and to design fibres with a so-called “raised”, micro-structured, inner cladding region. As documented in this application, it becomes possible to realise micro-structured fibres with negative dispersion of at least up to -4500 ps/nm/km . This application describes in detail the design-route that the present inventors have found in
15 order to realize such fibres and discloses a number of preferred embodiments of fibres according to the present invention.

The present invention is particularly aimed at fibres for dispersion compensating and/or dispersion slope compensating applications.

The present invention also addresses fibres with special dispersion properties for a
20 number of non-linear fibre applications in the near-infrared wavelength range.

Glossary and definitions:

In this application we distinguish between “refractive index” and “effective refractive
25 index”. The refractive index is the conventional refractive index of a homogeneous material. In this application we consider mainly optical wavelengths in the visible to near-infrared regime (wavelengths from approximately 400nm to $2\mu\text{m}$). In this wavelength range most relevant materials for fibre production (e.g. silica) may be considered mainly wavelength independent, or at least not strongly wavelength dependent. However, for
30 non-homogeneous materials, such as micro-structures, the effective refractive index is very dependent on the morphology of the material. Furthermore the effective refractive index of a micro-structure is strongly wavelength dependent – much stronger than the refractive index of any of the materials composing the micro-structure. The procedure of determining the effective refractive index of a given micro-structure at a given wavelength
35 is well-known to those skilled in the art (see e.g. Jouannopoulos et al, “Photonic Crystals”,

Princeton University Press, 1995 or Broeng et al, Optical Fiber Technology, Vol. 5, pp.305-330, 1999). The present invention takes advantage of specific micro-structure morphologies and their strong wavelength dependency in a novel manner and discloses fibres where the effective indices of the core and cladding regions are varying with respect to each-other in an untraditional way. Most importantly, there exists for the fibres, disclosed in this application, specific wavelengths – so-called “shifting” wavelengths - for which the difference between the effective indices of core and cladding regions may change sign. The present inventors utilize this property to realize micro-structured fibres with strong dispersion around the shifting wavelengths.

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Usually a numerical method capable of solving Maxwell's equation on full vectorial form is required for accurate determination of the effective refractive indices of micro-structures. The present invention makes use of employing such a method that has been well-documented in the literature (see previous Joannopoulos-reference). In the long-wavelength regime, the effective refractive index is roughly identical to the weighted average of the refractive indices of the constituents of the material. For micro-structures, a directly measurable quantity is the so-called filling fraction that is the volume of disposed features in a micro-structure relative to the total volume of a micro-structure. Of course, for fibres that are invariant in the axial fibre direction, the filling fraction may be determined from direct inspection of the fibre cross-section.

Summary of the invention:

The main problem to be solved by the invention is to be able to guide light in single-mode micro-structured fibres, while being able to either shift the zero dispersion wavelength to a wavelength shorter than 1.3 μm or to obtain a large negative dispersion value around 1.55 μm . The present inventors have discovered that the prior art fibres with a solid core require small core diameters in order to obtain single-mode operation and large negative dispersion. For modern optical telecommunication systems based on standard transmission fibres with a zero-dispersion wavelength of 1.3 μm , a very important fibre application today is dispersion compensation at wavelengths around at 1.55 μm .

However, for high capacity system that are based on multi-wavelength channels (so-called dense wavelength multiplexed systems D-WDM), the prior art micro-structured fibres can not be used for dispersion compensation due to their small core diameter. The small core diameter cause a crucial reduction in the threshold of undesired non-linear effects (such as e.g. four-wave mixing). The present invention, however, discloses a

method for obtaining very large negative dispersion for large mode area fibres – fibre cores that are comparable to those of standard optical fibres. Further, the use of a depressed cladding – as disclosed in the prior art – is not optimum for realising fibres with large negative dispersion at near-infrared wavelengths. The present inventors have, on the other hand, found that micro-structured fibres can be improved with respect to increasing the dispersion (both to large negative or large positive values) if the fibres have a micro-structured core region and a micro-structured cladding region with cladding features being large compared to the wavelength of light guided through the fibre and/or if the fibre is designed with two cladding regions where the inner cladding region is micro-structured and has an effective refractive index that is larger than the outer cladding region at the operating wavelengths (the inner cladding region should e.g. have a lower filling fraction than the outer cladding region).

Large air holes in the cladding of micro-structured fibres generally allow a higher degree of flexibility when tailoring the dispersion properties of the fibres. It is, therefore, desirable to realize micro-structured fibres with large air holes. The main problem for the fibre designs disclosed in the prior art is, however, that above a certain air hole size, the fibres may become multi-mode. The present invention describes a way of realizing strictly single-mode micro-structured fibres with large air holes, by using micro-structuring of the core region and/or various dopants in the high-index composite of the micro-structured fibre (this being either in the core or in the cladding – or in both). The invention covers two main aspects, namely fibres with micro-structured core regions, where the cladding is also micro-structured and has cladding features that are large compared to the wavelength of light guided through the fibres, and secondly the invention covers fibres with a so-called raised, inner, micro-structured cladding region. The invention allows realization of substantially single-moded fibres - with core sizes comparable to conventional optical fibres - which can significantly increase the flexibility for manipulating the dispersion in optical fibre communication systems.

In a first aspect, the invention is embedded in an article (which e.g., can be used in an optical fibre communication system) that comprises micro-structured fibre that is intended to guide light at a predetermined wavelength. The fibre comprises a core region that comprises a multiplicity of spaced apart core features that are elongated in the fibre axial direction and disposed in a core material. The presence of the core features cause a micro-structuring of the core region, and the effective refractive index of the core region is

noted Nco. Surrounding the core region is a cladding material that comprises a multiplicity of spaced apart cladding features. These cladding features are elongated in the fibre axial direction and disposed in a first cladding material. The presence of the cladding features cause a micro-structuring of the cladding region, and the effective index of the cladding is
 5 noted Ncl. The fibre has a plurality of the cladding features that are large compared to the predetermined wavelength of the light guided through the fibre.

By having a plurality of the cladding features with a large size compared to the wavelength of light guided through the fibre (the features are in at least one cross-
 10 sectional direction larger than the predetermined wavelength) and the micro-structured core region, it is possible to obtain the technical advantage of having a fibre with both strongly dispersive waveguiding properties and a large mode area. It is a requirement in order to obtain these characteristics that a plurality of the cladding features are large compared to the predetermined wavelength of the light guided through the fibre, while at
 15 the same time the core is micro-structured.

The fibres disclosed in the present invention are intended for use in a wide range of applications, where the light guided through the fibre may be in the range from 0.3 μm to 2 μm . For use in certain systems, the predetermined wavelength will be very short –
 20 typically in the interval from 0.3 μm to 0.6 μm . For other applications, the fibre may be desired for delivery of light from laser sources such as III-V semiconductor lasers – with a wavelength range from around 0.6 μm to 1.2 μm . Particularly, the wavelength range around 0.8 μm is of interest for delivery of light from relatively cheap GaAs based semiconductor lasers. For other applications, fibres according to the present invention
 25 may be used for applications such as delivery of light from powerful, tuneable Ti:Sapphire lasers. Hence, the fibres may be designed to guide light at wavelengths between 0.78 μm to 0.98 μm . For other systems, e.g. systems employing lasers and amplifiers based on rare-earth doping, the fibres may be desired to guide light at specific wavelengths, corresponding to transitions for particular rare-earths. Important transition lines are
 30 located around 1.06 μm and 1.55 μm . The fibres according to the present invention, may be used for a number of telecommunication applications – e.g. for dispersion compensation – where the fibre will be used in the wavelength range from about 1.2 μm to 1.6 μm . Particularly, the fibres may find use in the so-called second and third telecommunication window, i.e. for wavelengths around 1.3 μm and for wavelengths from
 35 around 1.5 μm to 1.6 μm . For yet other applications, the fibres may find use at mid-

infrared wavelengths, such as around 2.0 μm . The present invention covers preferred embodiments, where the predetermined wavelength is within the above-mentioned wavelength ranges.

- 5 In a preferred embodiment, fibres according to the present invention have single-mode operation. This property is important both for applications at short wavelengths – e.g. for lithographic applications – as well as for longer wavelength applications, such as telecommunication applications around 1.55 μm .
- 10 Often, a fibre according to the present invention should also guide light for a range of wavelengths below the predetermined wavelength. This is e.g. the case for wavelength multiplexing systems used in telecommunication systems, where the fibre should be single mode at wavelength in the range from 1.5 μm to 1.6 μm . For other applications, such as fibre amplifiers or fibre laser, the fibres are desired to be single-mode at a pump
- 15 wavelength that may be significantly below the predetermined wavelength. Therefore, preferred embodiments of the present invention covers fibres with single mode operation for wavelength ranges down to 0.3 μm .

It is for many applications desirable to have fibres according to the present invention to

20 operate by total internal reflection. In a preferred embodiment, the core features are, therefore, smaller in size compared to the cladding features. This provides a high-index core region within which light can be guided by total internal reflection (this type of guidance is in the literature also referred to as index-guidance or modified total internal reflection). The size is in this respect easily determined from an inspection of the fibre

25 cross-section - the core features should have at least one cross-sectional dimension that is smaller than that of the cladding features.

The present invention includes micro-structured fibres, where the elongated features may be either non-periodically or periodically distributed. Hence, when we are discussing the

30 spacing of elongated elements, we refer to the centre-to-centre distance between two neighbouring features. For periodically distributed features, this centre-to-centre spacing is easily determined, and is e.g. for a close-packed arrangement of the features identical to the pitch of the periodic structure. For non-periodic distributions, the centre-to-centre spacing should be taken as the average centre-to-centre distance between neighbouring

35 features in the relevant region. For special distributions, e.g. in the case of a very low

number of features, the centre-to-centre spacing should be taken as the smallest centre-to-centre distance between neighbouring features in the relevant region.

In a preferred embodiment, the core features have a spacing that is smaller than the
5 predetermined wavelength of light guided through the fibre. This provides a further improvement in order to obtain operation by total internal reflection. In further preferred embodiments, the core feature spacing is as small as 0.2 times the predetermined wavelength.

10 To further ensure an operation based on total internal reflection, it is further preferred to have the core features small compared to the predetermined wavelength. Hence, in a preferred embodiment the core features have a cross-sectional dimension that is smaller than the predetermined wavelength. Preferably, the cross-sectional dimension, is as small as 0.2 times the predetermined wavelength.

15 Since fibres according to the first aspect of the present invention are characterized by relatively large cladding features (a plurality being larger than the predetermined wavelength), the core features must have a certain size in order to ensure single mode operation at the predetermined wavelength. In a preferred embodiment the core features
20 have a cross-sectional dimension that is larger than 0.2 μm .

In a preferred embodiment, the core features are so large that the second-order mode will only be able to propagate at wavelength shorter than 1.5 μm . Preferably, the second-order mode cut off is shifted to wavelengths as short as 0.2 μm . For single-mode fibres, it
25 should be mentioned that the second-order mode cut-off is often simply referred to as the cut-off.

To obtain the above-discussed shifting of the second-order mode cut-off, it is preferred that the core features have a cross-sectional dimension smaller than 2 μm , such as in the
30 range from 0.2 μm to 1.8 μm .

To ensure that the fibres according to the present invention are single-mode at the predetermined wavelength, it is a requirement that the effective refractive index of the core region is larger than the effective refractive index of the cladding region. Hence, in a
35 preferred embodiment, N_{co} is larger than N_{cl} at the predetermined wavelength.

In order to obtain a strongly dispersive waveguide characteristic, the present inventors have realized how to utilize that the cladding region can be designed to have a higher effective refractive index than the core at wavelengths shorter than the predetermined wavelength (where N_{co} is larger than N_{cl}). This provides a cut-off for the fundamental mode in the core region at a so-called shifting wavelength (where N_{co} and N_{cl} are equal), but a very strong dispersion at the (longer) predetermined wavelength. Therefore, the present invention covers fibres where N_{cl} is larger than N_{co} below a shifting wavelength, this shifting wavelength being shorter than the predetermined wavelength. The present inventors have realized that the dispersion is strongest close to the shifting wavelength, and depending on the application of the fibres, the shifting wavelength may, therefore, be tailored to a specific value. In order to obtain the strong dispersion at particular predetermined wavelengths, the present invention, therefore, covers preferred embodiments, where the shifting wavelength is below $1.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, where it is below $1.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, below $1.06\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, below $0.8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, below $0.6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, and below $0.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$.

Yet another manner of ensuring operation by total internal reflection, is by having the feature filling fraction of the core region lower than the cladding region. Hence, in a preferred embodiment, the core features in the cross-section occupy in total a ratio F_c of the core region that is smaller than the ratio F_i , where F_i is the total ratio that the cladding features occupy of the cladding region.

The present invention also covers fibres that may guide light by PBG effects. In this case, the cladding features must be periodically distributed, and the present invention therefore includes preferred embodiments where the cladding features are periodical features. The cladding features may e.g. be arranged in a close-packing arrangement, which provides intrinsically the largest feature filling fraction. A long range of other arrangements may, however, also be of interest for specific applications.

To provide fibres according to the present invention that are operating solely by PBG effects it is preferred that the core region has a lower effective refractive index than the cladding region. Hence, in a preferred embodiment, the core features are larger than the cladding features. The larger core holes provide a low-index core region – meaning that the effective refractive index of the core region is lower than the effective refractive index than the cladding region – within which light may be guided by PBG effect for certain

wavelength ranges. For a specific fibre, these wavelength ranges may be tailored by choice of cladding feature arrangement, adjustment of cladding features size(s), core feature arrangement and/or core feature size(s). Such fibres may be advantageous not only in order to realize fibre with the previously described dispersive properties, but
 5 additionally to be able to guide a high fraction of light in the core features. In the case of air or vacuum filled features such fibres may, therefore, further be characterized by low material losses.

Another manner of ensuring operation solely by PBG effects is by having the feature filling
 10 fraction of the core region higher than the cladding region. Hence, in a preferred embodiment, the core features in the cross-section occupy in total a ratio F_c of the core region that is larger than the ratio F_i , where F_i is the total ratio that the cladding features occupy of the cladding region.

15 In order to fabricate micro-structured fibres with a highly regular feature arrangement, it is preferred to have the centre-to-centre spacing between core features equal to the centre-to-centre spacing of cladding features. Hence, the present invention covers preferred embodiments with a substantially identical feature spacing relation for the core and cladding regions. Due to structural uniformities during fabrication, the spacing may,
 20 however, in practice have smaller variations, even in the case where an identical spacing is sought.

In yet another preferred embodiment, the core feature spacing is smaller than the cladding feature spacing. The main advantage of this is the achievement of a higher
 25 flexibility when tailoring the mode-shape of light guided through the fibre. By using core features that are smaller than the cladding features, it is possible to increase the number of core features and thereby to provide a better mode shaping. For most applications, it is desired to have a mode-shape that is as close as possible to a gaussian shape, in order to reduce coupling losses at e.g. splicing to standard fibres.

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To provide the largest flexibility for mode-shaping, it is preferred that the number of core features are larger than two. To further increase the mode-shaping flexibility, it is preferred that the number of core features are larger than 5, and even further preferable that the number of core features are larger than 17.

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The fabrication method most commonly used for the fabrication of micro-structured fibre, would for the realization of fibres according to the present invention favour the use of specific numbers of core features (when these have a size smaller than the cladding features – preferably a cladding feature spacing of three times or of the square-root of three times the core feature spacing). Therefore, in a preferred embodiment, the number of core features is equal to 7, or is equal to 13 or is equal to 19.

In yet another preferred embodiment, the core material (the background material of the core region) has a lower refractive index than the cladding material. This allows a further flexibility of tailoring the dispersive properties of fibres guiding by either of the two types of waveguidance (total internal reflection, PBG effects or both). For example, it is possible to provide further control of the above-mentioned shifting wavelength by the use of a core material having a lower refractive index compared to the cladding material. This refractive index difference may be obtained e.g. by using different dopants in the two materials (e.g. silica doped to various degrees), or it may be obtained simply by using different basis materials (e.g. different types of polymers).

In yet another preferred embodiment the refractive index of the core and cladding materials are identical. This may e.g. be preferred in cases where fibre losses are a critical issue, and the fibre must be fabricated from the purest possible material. In this case it is preferred to use the same (pure) material for the core and cladding material. Also with respect to fabrication method, it may be an advantage to use the same core and cladding material (and therefore the same refractive index of the core and cladding material). This is e.g. the case where a difference in thermal expansion coefficient for the core and cladding materials cannot be tolerated. The presently used fabrication methods for micro-structured fibres are generally not in favour of the use of different core and cladding materials. Hence, fibres with the same core and cladding material are preferred.

In order to obtain the strongest possible dispersive properties of the fibres according to the present invention, it is preferred that a high fraction of the cladding features have a cross-sectional dimension that is larger than the predetermined wavelength. Hence, preferred embodiments covers fibres, where more than 20% of the cladding features are larger than the predetermined wavelength, such as more than 40%, more than 60%, or more than 80% of the cladding features are larger.

In a preferred embodiment, the core has a diameter larger than 2 μm . Generally, for telecom applications a core size in the range from about 2 μm to 10 μm is desired. For high-power applications, a larger core size is desired such as from about 10 μm to 50 μm .

- 5 In order to obtain the strongest possible dispersive effects in fibres according to the present invention, it is preferred to have the cladding feature size as large as possible. Hence, in a further preferred embodiment, the cladding features should have a diameter that is larger than 0.45 times the cladding feature spacing, such as a diameter larger than 0.6 times the cladding feature spacing, such as larger than 0.9 times the cladding feature
10 spacing. Also it is preferred that cladding features occupy at least 25% of the cross-section of the cladding region, such as more than 40%, such as more than 50%, such as more than 60%, such as more than 70%, such as more than 80%.

- It is further preferred that in order to guide light in a single mode with strong dispersion,
15 that the core features occupy more than 5% of the cross-section of the core region, such as more than 10%, such as more than 25%, such as more than 50%, such as more than 75%.

- In a further preferred embodiment the core features are periodical core features. This
20 allows the simplest manner for fabrication of fibres with a micro-structured core region.

In a further preferred embodiment the spacing of the core features and of the cladding features are in the range of about 0.2 μm to 10 μm .

- 25 Commonly it is preferred to realise the fibres with core material and/or the cladding material being silica.

- Commonly, the core features and/or the cladding features are voids. These voids may depending on the specific application of the fibre contain air, another gas, or a vacuum.
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- In a second aspect, the invention is embedded in an article (e.g. in an optical fibre communication system) that comprises a micro-structured optical fibre having an axial direction and a cross section perpendicular to said axial direction, the optical fibre comprising a core region surrounded by a cladding region that comprises a multiplicity of
35 spaced apart cladding features that are elongated in the axial direction and disposed in a

first cladding material, the core region having an effective refractive index and the cladding features having a refractive index that differs from a refractive index of the first cladding material, and the cladding region comprises an inner cladding region surrounding the core region and an outer cladding region surrounding the inner cladding region where
 5 the inner and outer cladding regions having effective refractive indices N_i , and N_o , respectively, with $N_i > N_o$ at the operating wavelength.

In a further preferred embodiment the inner cladding features have a cross-sectional dimension that is smaller than a cross-sectional dimension of the outer cladding features.
 10 This provides a relatively easy design to allow realization of raised cladding micro-structured fibres. Typically the features are substantially circular, thus the cross-sectional dimension is equal to the feature diameter.

In a further preferred embodiment, the refractive index of the core material is lower than
 15 the refractive index of the inner cladding region material. This allows a simple design for a fibre exhibiting a shifting wavelength.

A further preferred embodiment has a centre-to-centre spacing between inner and outer cladding features that are substantially identical. The advantages of this embodiment are
 20 similar to those described in the first aspect of the invention.

In a further preferred embodiment, the refractive index of the inner cladding material is substantially identical to the refractive index of the outer cladding material. The advantages of this embodiment are similar to those described in the first aspect of the
 25 invention.

In a further preferred embodiment, the filling fraction of inner cladding features in the inner cladding region is smaller than the filling fraction of outer cladding features in the outer cladding region. This provides an simple manner of obtaining a raised inner cladding.
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In a further preferred embodiment, the refractive index of the inner cladding material is larger than the refractive index of the outer cladding material and the inner cladding features in the cross-section occupy an area, F_i , of the inner cladding region and the outer cladding features in the cross-section occupy an area, F_o , of the outer cladding region,
 35 and F_i is equal to or larger than F_o . In this preferred embodiment, the higher refractive

index of the inner cladding material allows the use of larger inner cladding features, while the fibre maintains the relation $n_i > n_o$.

5 In a further preferred embodiment, the core region comprises a multitude of spaced apart core features. This allows an even higher flexibility for tuning the dispersion properties as well as the mode shape – as discussed in the first aspect of this invention.

In a further preferred embodiment, the refractive index of the core material is substantially identical to the refractive index of the inner cladding region material. The advantages of
10 this embodiment are similar to those described in the first aspect of the invention.

In a further preferred embodiment, the refractive index of the core material is substantially identical to the refractive index of the outer cladding region material. The advantages of this embodiment are similar to those described in the first aspect of the invention.
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In a further preferred embodiment, the core features have a diameter that is smaller than the diameter of the inner cladding features. This ensures operation by total internal reflection.

20 In a further preferred embodiment, the core features have a centre-to-centre spacing that is smaller than the centre-to-centre spacing of the inner cladding features. This allows further means for mode shaping.

In a further preferred embodiment, the outer cladding features occupy more than 30% of
25 the cross-section of the outer cladding region, such as more than 40%, such as more than 50%, such as more than 60%, such as more than 70%, such as more than 80%. This allows stronger dispersion to be exhibited.

In a further preferred embodiment, the inner and/or outer cladding features are
30 periodically disposed. This allows operation by PBG effects, as well as it may be of importance for reasons of fabrication, as the one of the most widely used fabrication techniques favours the use of close-packed cladding features – hence, the features are periodic features.

In a further preferred embodiment, the core features are periodical core features. This is advantageous for similar reasons as described in the first aspect of the invention.

In a further preferred embodiment, the core has a diameter larger than 2 μm . A relatively large mode area is vital for the use of fibres in e.g. multi-wavelength dispersion compensation schemes. The advantages of this preferred embodiment are similar to those described in the first aspect of the invention.

In a further preferred embodiment, the core diameter is in the interval from 2 to 10 μm , such as in the interval from 4 to 6 μm . The advantages of having core diameters within these ranges are to provide fibres for high power applications, for lowering/elimination of non-linear effects, and/or for low coupling losses to standard transmission fibres.

In a further preferred embodiment, the inner and/or outer cladding features have a spacing in the range of about 0.1 to 10 times the wavelength of any light guided through the fibre, such as in the range of about 0.5 to 1, such as in the range of about 1 to 2, such as in the range of about 2 to 5, such as in the range of about 5 to 10. The potential of dimensioning the cladding features within the above-described ranges provides a high flexibility when tailoring the dispersion properties for specific applications. It is important that strong dispersion may well be obtained for small cladding features. This is attributed to the fact that a raised inner cladding region may well be obtained even for small cladding features – hence, providing a shifting wavelength.

In a further preferred embodiment, the core features have a spacing in the range of about 0.1 to 10 times the wavelength of any light guided through the fibre, such as in the range of about 0.5 to 1, such as in the range of about 1 to 2, such as in the range of about 2 to 5, such as in the range of about 5 to 10. As for the above-described preferred embodiment, this embodiment ensures a large flexibility of the present invention with respect to specific applications.

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In a further preferred embodiment, the core features have a spacing in the range of about 0.1 μm to 10 μm , such as in the range of about 0.5 μm to 1 μm , such as in the range of about 1 μm to 2 μm , such as in the range of about 2 μm to 5 μm , such as in the range of about 5 μm to 10 μm . Again this embodiment ensures a large flexibility of the present invention with respect to specific applications.

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In a further preferred embodiment, any of the core features and/or any of the inner or the cladding features are voids. The advantages of this preferred embodiment are similar to those described in the first aspect of the invention.

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In a further preferred embodiment, the core features and/or the cladding features are voids containing air, another gas, or a vacuum. The advantages of this preferred embodiment are similar to those described in the first aspect of the invention.

- 10 For both aspects of the present invention it is preferred that any of the core features and/or the cladding features are voids containing polymer(s), a material providing an increased third-order non-linearity, a photo-sensitive material, or a rare earth material. This preferred embodiment allows the realization of various applications, such as fibre laser, amplifiers, wavelength converters, optical switches etc. The use of polymer(s) as
15 background material for the fibres allows potentially cheap and very flexible fabrication of the fibres covered by the present invention.

- In a further preferred embodiment, the core or the cladding may comprise a dopant (e.g. an active or photosensitive material) or a material showing higher order (non-linear)
20 optical effects. This preferred embodiment also allows the realization of various applications, such as fibre laser, amplifiers, wavelength converters, optical switches etc. Higher order (non-linear) effects may be used for e.g., soliton communication or more generally in applications, where non-linear effects are influencing the propagation properties of signals in optical communication systems. This also includes realisation of
25 components for optical signal processing and for switching. Especially for applications for fibre lasers or fibre amplifiers, the dopant in the core or the cladding may be e.g., a rare-earth dopant adapted to receive pump radiation and amplify radiation travelling in the core region. The dopant may also be a light sensitive dopant, such as Germanium. In that situation, the dopant may be used for e.g. optically writing a grating in the fibre or core
30 region. Of particular interest is the use of photosensitive materials to allow writing of 1D gratings in the longitudinal direction of the fibres. Fibres with such gratings, combined with the large mode area, are very attractive for high power fibre lasers.

- In a further preferred embodiment, the fibre guides light with wavelength(s) in the range
35 from about 0.3 μm to 15 μm , such as from about 0.5 μm to 1.6 μm , such as from about

1.0 μm to 2.0 μm , such as from about 2 μm to 5 μm , such as from about 5 μm to 15 μm . The fibres in this application will mainly be of interest for applications where light in various wavelength ranges between 0.3 μm and 2 μm , as discussed in the first aspect of this invention. Due to the fact that a significant fraction of the light may in fact be guided in the core features – and these may e.g. contain air or vacuum – the fibres presented in this application may well find use for guidance of light at wavelengths that are presently unattainable using conventional optical fibres. Hence, the fibres presented in this application may be utilized for guidance of light at both mid-infrared wavelengths – the wavelength ranges from around 2 μm to 5 μm – as well as for mid- to far-infrared wavelengths – such as the wavelength range from around 5 μm to 15 μm .

For a range of applications, such as e.g. dispersion compensation in D-WDM systems, it is preferred that the fibres according to the present invention are guiding light at several predetermined wavelengths.

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For a range of applications, it is desirable to control the polarization of light guided through the fibre as well as the dispersion. The present fabrication techniques of micro-structured fibre do not allow the complete elimination of asymmetries in the fibre cross-section. As those skilled in the art will recognize, this means that the fundamental mode of micro-structured fibres will have two nearly degenerate polarization states. For micro-structured fibres, where polarization effects are sought eliminated (the fibres are intended to have a low birefringence), we will note the two polarization states as substantially non-degenerate. For micro-structured fibres where, on the other hand, polarization effects are desired, the non-degeneracy may be enhanced such that the birefringence can reach levels of 10^{-5} and even higher, such as of at least 10^{-3} . We will note such fibres as having a fundamental mode consisting of two substantially, non-degenerate polarization states. For a long range of applications, such as e.g. for high precision lithographic systems, it is desired to have fibres with high birefringence. Therefore, in a further preferred embodiment, the present invention covers fibres that guide light in two substantially, non-degenerate polarization states. To quantify the splitting of the polarizations states, the invention covers preferred embodiments, where the fibre birefringence is at least 10^{-5} , such as at least 10^{-4} , such as at least 10^{-3} .

To control the degree of birefringence, it is preferred to have fibres with a core region having either small or large degree of asymmetry. This asymmetric may be obtained

either by positioning of the core features in an asymmetric manner, in an otherwise symmetric core region, or by having an asymmetry in the actual shape of the core region. Naturally, combinations of the afore-mentioned cases may also be employed. By asymmetry is here meant a deviation away from a circular symmetric shape or away from a quadratic, a hexagonal or a symmetric, higher order polynomial shape. The present invention, therefore, covers preferred embodiments with the above-described manners of applying asymmetry to the core region.

Fibres according to the present invention will often have a solid overcladding surrounding the micro-structured cladding and core regions. Typically, this overcladding will consist of silica having a higher refractive index than the micro-structured cladding region in order to strip off cladding modes.

In the above-described preferred embodiments, it has been assumed that the core and cladding features have a lower refractive index than the core and cladding material (the background material of these regions). The reason for this is that micro-structured fibres commonly are fabricated such that the cladding features are voids such as air holes, hence the features have a lower refractive index than the surrounding background material. It is, however, important to notice that the inventions and ideas described in this application are also valid and may be utilized in the case of high-index features.

Brief description of the drawings:

Fig. 1 illustrates schematically the design of a typical micro-structured fibre known from the prior art.

Fig. 2 illustrates the core region of the fibre in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows a scanning electron micrograph of a real, micro-structured fibre with a design known from the prior art.

Fig. 4 shows the mode field distribution of the fundamental mode of a micro-structured fibre.

Fig. 5 shows the dispersion properties of micro-structured fibres with relatively small cladding air holes.

Fig. 6 shows the cut-off properties of a micro-structured fibre with a design known from the prior art.

Fig. 7 shows the mode field distribution of the second-order mode of a micro-structured fibre. The two lobes of the mode field have a 180 degree phase reversal between them which is indicated by the plus and minus signs.

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Fig. 8 illustrates a fibre according to the present invention. The fibre has a core region containing a multiplicity of core features. The core features are smaller in size and more closely spaced than the cladding features.

15 Fig. 9 shows a close-up of the core region (and the inner part of the cladding region) for the fibre in Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 shows another fibre according to the present invention. The fibre has core and cladding features positioned at the same places as the fibre in Fig. 8, but the cladding features are significantly larger.

Fig. 11 illustrates a prior art fibre with a high filling fraction in the cladding. The fibre supports a high number of guided modes (only the effective index (β/k) of the fundamental and second-order mode are illustrated). The dark area indicates cladding modes. The fundamental mode displays attractive dispersion properties, but these cannot be utilized in practice since the fundamental mode will couple to the second-order mode. The fibre structure is illustrated in the right part of the figure.

Fig. 12 illustrates a fibre with micro-structured core region. The core holes introduce a suppression of both the fundamental and second-order mode (as well as for all other modes guided by the fibre – which are for reasons of clarity not illustrated). The fundamental mode still exhibits attractive dispersion properties. The second-order mode cut-off is shifted towards shorter wavelengths compared to the prior art fibre – see Fig. 11. The cladding holes are spaced further away from each other compared to the core holes, and the air filling fraction in the core region is significantly lower than in the cladding

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region. This effect is caused by the effective indices of the guided modes being lowered. This is caused by the core region having an effective index, which is lower than the refractive index of the core in the prior art fibre.

- 5 Fig. 13 illustrates a fibre with micro-structured core region. The core holes introduce a complete suppression of all other modes than the fundamental mode. The fundamental mode still exhibits attractive dispersion properties and the fundamental mode has a relatively large fraction of the light guided in air. This amount of light that is guided in air is roughly related to the β/k -value, where a β/k -value closer to one means a larger degree of
- 10 air guidance. The cladding holes are spaced further away from each other compared to the core holes, and the air filling fraction in the core region is lower than in the cladding region.

- Fig. 14 schematically shows the dispersion properties at visible to near-infrared
- 15 wavelength of the fibre in Fig 13.

Fig. 15 illustrates schematically the operation of dispersion compensating fibres known from the prior art.

- 20 Fig. 16 illustrates schematically the operation of dispersion compensating fibres disclosed in this application.

- Fig. 17 shows a fibre according to the present invention. The fibre has a solid core that has a lower refractive index than the refractive index of the background cladding material
- 25 and a raised, micro-structured, inner cladding region.

Fig. 18 illustrates schematically the operation of dispersion compensating fibres disclosed in this application.

- 30 Fig. 19 shows a further example of a fibre according to the present invention. The fibre has a raised, micro-structured, inner cladding region.

Fig. 20 shows yet another example of a fibre according to the present invention. The fibre has micro-structured core region and a raised, micro-structured, inner cladding region.

Fig. 21 illustrates the operation of the Fibre in Fig. 20 through the use of effective refractive index considerations.

Fig. 22 shows a simplified illustration of the operation of the fibre in Fig. 20.

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Fig. 23 shows the dispersion properties of a fibre according to the present invention. The dispersion at near-infrared wavelengths is lower than -4000 ps/km/nm.

Fig. 24 shows yet another example of a fibre design according to the present invention.

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Fig. 25 shows yet another example of a fibre design according to the present invention.

Fig. 26 illustrates schematically another type of fibre design with a micro-structured core region according to the present invention. This type of fibre design is used for fibres operating solely by PBG effects, and it is a requirement that the cladding features (typically air holes) are periodically arranged. The core holes are larger in size than the cladding holes, thereby creating a low-index core region that eliminates any operation by modified total internal reflection index or index guidance.

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Fig. 27 illustrates schematically the operation of other dispersion compensating fibres disclosed in this application.

Fig. 28 shows an example of a fibre with a raised, inner cladding for non-linear applications at wavelengths around $1.5\mu\text{m}$.

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Fig. 29 shows an example of a fibre with a specific core index profile that may be advantageous for non-linear applications.

Fig. 30 shows the dispersion properties of series fibres according to the present invention for various pitches.

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Fig. 31 shows the dispersion properties of another series fibres according to the present invention for various pitches.

Fig. 32 shows the mode field of a fibre according to the present invention.

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Fig. 33 shows the dispersion properties of yet another series fibres according to the present invention for various pitches.

Fig. 34 shows an example of a fibre with a raised, inner cladding for dispersion slope compensation at wavelengths around $1.5\mu\text{m}$.

Fig. 35 shows the mode field of a fibre according to the present invention.

Detailed description of the invention and some preferred embodiments:

- 10 A typical micro-structured fibre known from the prior art is illustrated schematically in Fig. 1. The figure shows a cross-section of the fibre. The fibre consists of a background material (10) and it is invariant in the longitudinal direction (the direction perpendicular to the illustrated cross-section) and it has a cladding region characterized by an array of features (11) running along the fibre axis. In the prior art, the most commonly used
- 15 background material is silica and the features are most commonly air holes. The holes are in this case arranged periodically (in a so-called close-packed or triangular arrangement), but the holes may also be non-periodically or randomly distributed (see e.g. Monro-reference). In the centre of the fibre (12) a single hole has been left out in order to form a high-index core region. In Fig. 2, the core region is schematically illustrated (20) along
- 20 with the centre-to-centre distance between two nearest air holes, Λ . In the case of micro-structured fibres with periodically arranged holes, these form in the cross-section a two-dimensionally periodic lattice with a lattice constant equal to Λ .

- Micro-structured fibres are commonly fabricated using a relatively simple procedure,
- 25 where an array of silica rods and tubes are stacked by hand to form a preform, that may be drawn into fibre using a conventional tower setup. Various lattice structures may be realized using this technique by positioning rods and tubes during the stacking process in a close-packed arrangement. Such preforms are readily drawn to dimensions, where centre-to-centre spacing between two nearest air holes may be less than $2.0\mu\text{m}$, while
- 30 preserving the initial air hole lattice in the cross-section of the fibres. Fig. 3 shows an example of a final micro-structured fibre - with a regular air hole arrangement - that has been realized using a so-called stack-and-draw process. The fibre in Fig. 3 has air holes arranged in a triangular lattice, and a high-index core is formed by the omission of a single air hole. Light may be guided efficiently in the core region of micro-structured fibres, and

an example of the fundamental mode that is guided in micro-structured fibre known from the prior art is illustrated in Fig. 4.

Fig. 5 shows the dispersion properties at near-infrared wavelengths of a series of typical micro-structured fibres known from the prior art. The fibres have all a design as shown in Fig. 1, but the cladding air holes are varied from $d/\Lambda = 0.10$ to 0.45. The simulation of the fibres is for a fixed Λ value of $2.3 \mu\text{m}$. The dispersion properties are simulated using a full-vectorial mode-solver as a function of wavelength. From the figure, it is first noted that for very small air hole sizes, e.g., when the influence of the air holes is strongly limited, the dispersion curve is very close to the material dispersion of pure silica (zero dispersion wavelength around $1.3 \mu\text{m}$). As the diameter of the air holes is increased, the waveguide dispersion becomes increasingly strong. This shows that the waveguide dispersion may be positive at wavelengths below $1.3 \mu\text{m}$, while the fibres simulated in Fig. 5 are all single-mode due to the relatively small size of the cladding holes (d/Λ equal to or less than 0.45). These dispersion properties are well known for micro-structured fibres, but are unattainable for conventional optical fibres. Such dispersion properties may be utilized in applications such as white-light and soliton generators.

The air-filling fraction is a key parameter to increase in order to further increase the dispersion of micro-structured fibres. This may be desired in order to shift the zero-dispersion to even shorter wavelengths than presently possible, or to allow the use of shorter fibre length for obtaining a given dispersion effect. It is, however, well known from the prior art that micro-structured fibres may become multi-mode for large cladding air-filling fractions – and that the largest possible cladding air hole size that can be employed in order for the prior art fibres to be strictly single-mode at all wavelengths is about $d/\Lambda=0.45$ (see e.g. Birks et al, Optical Fiber Communication Conference, paper. FG4-1, 1999.).

The cut-off properties of prior art micro-structured fibres may be understood from Fig. 6, which shows the effective index of the guided modes of a micro-structured fibre with relatively large air holes in the cladding region. The cladding air holes are identical and they have a size $d/\Lambda=0.6$, where d is the air hole diameter, and Λ is the centre-to-centre spacing of two nearest air holes. The figure shows additionally the effective refractive indices of the core region and the cladding region. The core region is made of pure silica and it is, therefore, equal to 1.45 (which is a representative value for silica at visible to

- near-infrared wavelengths). The cladding region on the other hand contains air holes which act to lower the effective refractive index significantly below the index of the core region. The fibre supports at least two modes and the mode-field distribution of the second-order mode is illustrated in Fig. 7. The second-order mode has a mode cut-off wavelength of $\Lambda/1.5$. Hence, to avoid the second-order mode at e.g. a wavelength of 632nm, the centre-to-centre hole spacing, Λ , must be scaled to less than 1 μm . For the specific fibre in Fig. 4, this gives a core diameter of less than 2 μm (the core diameter may be approximated by two times Λ for the specific design).
- 10 In contrast to the fibre of the prior art, the present inventors have realised how to increase the features significantly above $d/\Lambda=0.45$ (and thereby obtain the desired dispersion properties this gives access to) while keeping the fibres substantially single-mode at all wavelengths. This is obtained by applying into the core region elongated features with a size that is smaller than the size of the cladding features, while at the same time the core
- 15 feature spacing is smaller than the cladding feature spacing. Hereby, the present inventors have realised that the cut-off wavelength of any higher order modes may be pushed to very short wavelength – and for certain fibre dimension the second-order mode cut-off may be completely eliminated even for fibres with large features in the cladding. Figure 8 shows schematically a fibre according to the present invention, which has a
- 20 background material (80) containing cladding features (81) of diameter, d_{cl} , and spacing, Λ_{cl} , and a core region (82) that contains (in this case) seven core features (83). A close-up of the core region is schematically illustrated in Fig. 9, where the core feature diameter, d_1 , and the core feature centre-to-centre spacing, Λ_1 , is illustrated. The fibre in Fig. 8 and 9 is characterized by $d_{cl} > d_1$ and $\Lambda_{cl} > \Lambda_1$. While the Figures 8 and 9, show a fibre according
- 25 to the invention with medium sized cladding features, fibres with even larger cladding features (d_{cl}/Λ_{cl} larger than 0.6) will be further advantageous when core features are provided. Fig. 10 shows a schematic example of a fibre according to the present invention with large cladding features (100) and smaller features (101) in the core region.
- 30 To illustrate the findings of the present inventors, the figures 11 to 13 documents how it is possible to eliminate the second-order mode (as well as any higher-order modes) by introducing features into the core region of a fibre with very large cladding features. In the specific example, the fibre consists of pure silica with features made of air. The cladding features have in the specific example a size of $d/\Lambda=0.9$. However, also for smaller
- 35 cladding features it will be advantageous to introduce features into the core region. Fig. 11

illustrates the operation of fibre with a solid core (a fibre design that is known from the prior art). The figure shows the relation between propagation constant along the fibre axis, β , and free space wavenumber, k , for modes in the fibre. The propagation constant is normalized with respect to the cladding feature spacing, Λ . The fibre supports a multitude of guided modes, but only the two lowest order modes have been shown for reasons of clarity (the fundamental mode has the highest β/k value for a given β value). The semi-infinite, dark region (the region below the line corresponding to the effective refractive index of the cladding) illustrates the continuum of cladding modes existing in the fibre. In this region the fibre cannot guide light efficiently along its length in the fibre core. The right side of the figure illustrates schematically the fibre morphology, where full lines illustrate the air holes. By introducing small features into the core region, the guided modes may be slightly pushed towards the dark region (the non-guiding region). This behaviour is illustrated in Fig. 12. If the core features are further increased in size, but still obeying the conditions that they should be smaller and more closely spaced than the cladding features, then the second-order mode may be completely eliminated. This behaviour is illustrated in Fig. 13. The advantageous of the type of fibre shown in Fig. 13 is that a strong dispersion can be obtained (a result of the large cladding features) while the fibre is strictly single mode. This can be used to shift the zero dispersion wavelength significantly below $1.3\ \mu\text{m}$, while maintaining single mode operation. Furthermore, the type of fibre shown in Fig. 13 will have a larger core size than a fibre with similar sized cladding elements that has to obey the requirement of single mode operation. For the fibre shown in Fig. 13, the core size may be larger than $2\ \mu\text{m}$ in diameter and operate with large dispersion at visible wavelengths. In fact the core diameter may easily be designed to be in the interval from 2 to $10\ \mu\text{m}$ for the type of fibre illustrated in Fig. 13. Core sizes within this interval are of importance for a range of specific applications, where a high coupling coefficient between micro-structured fibres and conventional fibres are required. As a further mean to improve the coupling to conventional fibres, it is desired to shape the mode field using a high number of core features.

The fibres disclosed in this application have a micro-structured core region surrounded by a micro-structured cladding region. The core region should also in this respect preferably consist of more than 2 features in order to provide a significant variation of the effective refractive index of the core region as a function of wavelength.

The dispersion properties of the fibre shown in Fig. 13 are simulated and presented in Fig. 14.

While the present inventors have realized that micro-structured fibres may be significantly improved by introducing a specifically designed micro-structure in the core region, it is important to notice that the micro-structured cores only for certain wavelength ranges

5 have an effective refractive index that is higher than the cladding region(s). Hence, the fibres will only over a limited wavelength range guide light in the core by TIR. This is seen in Fig. 13 where a cut-off value exists for the fundamental mode. The fibres may, however, also guide light outside the wavelength ranges where TIR takes place. This can result from waveguidance by PBG effects, a waveguidance mechanism that can also be

10 utilized in the fibres covered by the present invention. This requires, however, that the cladding region has a periodic distribution of the cladding features. Such a requirement is not necessary for the majority of fibres disclosed in this application which may well have non-periodically distributed cladding features (and guide light by TIR).

15 As documented by the discussion above, the effective index of the core micro-structure may for certain wavelength regions be strongly wavelength dependent for fibres according to the present invention. This may provide the fibres with a relatively low core-cladding effective refractive index difference even for large cladding features. The low core-cladding effective refractive index difference represents the key issue that allows to

20 suppress the second-order mode cut-off completely or to shift it to wavelengths shorter than a desired operational wavelength. Hereby the strong dispersion of the fundamental mode can be achieved in the micro-structured fibres while being under single-mode operation. According to the present invention, it will be further advantageous, if the refractive index of the core background material is lower than that of the background

25 cladding material (e.g. if the fibre is made of silica glass, that the silica core material is doped so that it has a lower refractive index than the cladding background material). This will act to further suppress the second-order mode cut-off. As already mentioned then it should be noticed that the fibres, disclosed in this application, may be characterized by a cut-off wavelength for the fundamental mode, in which case the fibres will not transmit

30 light at wavelengths shorter than a certain critical value. This cut-off wavelength may, however, be designed to be shorter than a desired operational wavelength. A further embodiment of the present invention includes micro-structured fibres with a core region, which is characterized by a microstructure having a different microstructure than the cladding region and where the effective index of the core region is higher than the

35 effective index of the cladding at long wavelengths and becomes lower at wavelengths

shorter than a certain critical value. This requires a core region where the background material has been doped to a lower nominal value than the background material of the cladding microstructure and/or the core microstructure has a lower filling fraction than the cladding microstructure. It is important to notice that both the core and cladding

5 microstructures may be substantially periodic or they may be non-periodic. The core structure may, in principle, be periodically micro-structured without paying respect to whether the cladding structure is periodically micro-structured, and vice versa. The advantage of the latter type of embodiment is that a more circular symmetric mode field distribution in the fibre cross-section may be obtained at a desired wavelength. This type

10 of embodiment may, however, not provide a complete suppression of the second-order mode. A further way of providing a smoothing of the mode field is by providing additional elements (either ring-shape features surrounding completely the core region or discrete elements such as air holes in a ring around the core centre) in close proximity to the core-cladding interface.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the cladding has features of size d/Λ larger than 0.45 – and the core region contains more than one elongated feature (usually voids in the form of air holes). Preferably the number of core features is larger than 2 in order to utilize the core features to shape the guided mode of the fibre to a desired profile. Using just a single hole

20 will either provide a single, centrally air hole – causing an undesired mode profile with a low coupling coefficient with respect to Gaussian mode profiles (that is the profile of conventional fibre) or cause an a-symmetric profile. Hence with the aid of two or more holes, the guided mode(s) may be shaped to more desired profiles, while at the same time serving to push the second-order mode cut-off to short wavelengths. Furthermore, it

25 is preferred that the number of significantly higher than 2, such as higher than 5 or higher than 17 and that the spacing between core features becomes very small (much smaller than the wavelength of light guided through the fibre). By this, the light will not be able to avoid the core features, and a large fraction of the light may, consequently, be guided within the features. In a further preferred embodiment, the features are voids containing

30 air, a purified gas or vacuum, hence allowing a fibre to guide with low losses.

Apart from the potential of strongly shifting the zero-dispersion wavelength, Fig. 5 also shows a near-zero, broadband dispersion flattened behaviour of crystal fibres with d_c/Λ around 0.30. Due to the exhibition of positive waveguide dispersion at short wavelengths,

35 the dispersion-flattened range is in fact extended to wavelengths below 1.3 μm down to

approximately 1.1 μm . The attractive potential for micro-structured fibres of finding use as a standard transmission fibre in broadband optical communication seem, therefore, with respect to the dispersion properties, possible to fulfil. The large tailorability in the design of the crystal fibres, with respect to air holes sizes, shapes and arrangements provides a
 5 further fruitful mean of tuning of the dispersion curve to obtain specific properties. Micro-structuring of the core as disclosed in this application provides further flexibility for designing fibres with flat, near-zero dispersion over broad wavelength ranges.

Yet another aspect of micro-structured fibres is their ability to provide dispersion compensation at near-infrared wavelengths – and at 1.55 μm in particular. The present
 10 inventors have realised how to provide a significantly higher degree of freedom for tailoring the negative dispersion of micro-structured fibres compared to both traditional fibres and previously known micro-structured fibres. The present inventors have realised a design-route for such micro-structured fibres, and the present invention discloses a number of specific design of micro-structured fibres with large negative dispersion.

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The fibres are characterized by a number of elongated cladding elements surrounding a core region – and the cladding elements are designed in such a way that the field distribution of light guided through the fibre will be much more wavelength dependent compared to any previously known fibre. This strong wavelength dependence provides
 20 the means for creating optical fibres with extremely strong dispersion. The present invention, therefore, includes designs of novel types of dispersion manipulating optical fibres that are able to compensate - over a small fibre length - the dispersion of conventional optical fibres that are already installed in many telecommunication systems. Hence, fibres according to the present invention may be utilized as short dispersion
 25 compensating components that can be inserted into existing systems.

Conventional optical fibres may be designed to exhibit normal dispersion. Such fibres are widely used on a commercial basis to provide dispersion compensation in optical fibres systems that are upgraded from operation at wavelength around 1.3 μm to operation at
 30 wavelengths around 1.55 μm . These dispersion-compensating fibres primarily allow us to significantly increase the transmission capacity over an existing fibre optical communication system. The dispersion compensating conventional optical fibres are commonly characterized by a so-called depressed cladding – an inner cladding region that has a lower refractive index than the core and an outer cladding region. Multiple
 35 depressed cladding designs are also well known from conventional optical fibres. Also

micro-structured fibres have been designed for dispersion compensating purposes with a depressed, micro-structured, inner cladding region (see e.g. US patent no. 5,802,236). Both the conventional, dispersion compensating optical fibres, and the micro-structured fibres in the above-cited reference have an operation that is illustrated schematically in

5 Fig. 15. The figure shows the effective indices (which in the case that one (or more) of the three illustrated fibre regions is homogeneous is identical to the conventional refractive index of that region(s)). The figure illustrates that the core at the operating wavelengths have the higher index, while the depressed, inner cladding region has the lowest. The outer cladding region has an index higher than the depressed cladding, but lower than the

10 core at all wavelengths. The present inventors have, however, realised that it is not optimum to have the above-described relation between the fibre regions for all wavelengths. In contrast, the present inventors have realized that it is advantageous to have fibres where the relation between the effective refractive indices of the fibre regions is varying as illustrated in Fig. 16.

15 This application discloses fibres where the effective refractive index of the core may be larger than the effective indices of both an inner and outer cladding region at long wavelengths, the core index may be equal to the inner cladding index at a specific wavelength, named the shifting wavelength, but remain larger compared to the outer

20 cladding at this wavelength, and finally, the core index may be lower than both the inner and outer cladding indices at short wavelengths. The effective index of the inner cladding region will at least at the operating wavelengths be higher than that of the outer cladding index, and we are, therefore, naming inner cladding regions, according to the invention as raised claddings. The present inventors have realized that a very strong dispersion can be

25 obtained around the shifting wavelength, and that this shifting wavelength can be designed to any desired absolute wavelength for a number of the fibres disclosed in this application. The above-described effect may e.g. be obtained by realizing a fibre as shown in Fig. 17. The fibre has a raised, inner cladding containing the features (170), and a solid core (171) that has a lower refractive index than the background material of the

30 fibre (172). The outer cladding region contains larger features (173) than the features of the inner cladding region.

Another example of the effective index variation of a fibre according to the invention is shown in Fig. 18. In this example, we describe fibres, where the effective refractive index

35 of the core may be larger than the effective indices of both an inner and outer cladding

region at long wavelengths. In agreement with the previously described example, the core index may be equal to the inner cladding index at a specific wavelength, named the shifting wavelength. However, in contrast to the previous example, this may be obtained for a case, where the refractive index of the background material of the inner cladding region is higher than that of the outer cladding region, provided that the air-filling fraction of the inner cladding region is equal to or larger than that of the outer cladding. In this example, the effective refractive index of the core may be equal to the outer cladding index at short wavelengths, but the core index may also be smaller than that of the outer cladding. Also in this case, a very strong dispersion can be obtained around the shifting wavelength, and this shifting wavelength can be designed to any desired absolute wavelength for a number of the fibres disclosed in this application.

According to the invention, also a fibre with a design as illustrated in Fig. 19 will be advantageous. The fibre has smaller inner cladding features distributed in a near-ring shaped region around the core.

According to the invention, it will be further advantageous to have obtained the behaviour illustrated in Fig. 16 by introducing a micro-structure into the fibre core region. The following text is a more detailed description of a more advanced design according to the present invention, and how a large negative dispersion can be obtained. The description exemplifies the design-route that the present inventors have found in order to realize micro-structured fibres that exhibit strong dispersion.

The basic transverse structural form of the micro-structured fibres, employed to obtain a large degree of dispersion compensation (The group velocity dispersion, GVD, is very negative), is shown in Fig. 20. This is not a structure actually calculated upon in the following, however, it describes the structural idea.

In the centre is a closed-packed core-region (this means that the air-holes are situated on a triangular lattice). This implies that an air hole is situated in the central part of the core-region, which is an unusual quality in fibres, which guide light by modified Total Internal Reflection (TIR).

Lattice-constants: Outside the close-packed core-region is the inner cladding region. This inner cladding region is also closed-packed but the distance between the air holes (the

lattice-constant, Λ) is significantly larger than the lattice-constant in the central core region. In the calculated example, as well as the structural example shown hereunder, the lattice-constant is three times as large in the inner cladding region as it is in the central core-region.

5

Surrounding the inner cladding region is the outer cladding region. In the calculated example (as well as the structural example shown hereunder), the inner and the outer cladding regions have the same lattice-constant. However, in the outer cladding structure, small interstitial holes are placed. The effect of these holes is that the outer cladding
10 region behaves as if its lattice constant is slightly smaller, than the lattice constant of the inner cladding region.

The effects creating the possibility of large dispersion compensation: To explain the way this fibre works, we will use the mode-index plot, shown in Fig. 21. Here is shown the
15 effective index of some different periodic structures. The effective index is defined in the invariant length direction, for the fundamental mode, and is defined as the wave-vectors component in the length direction (the propagation constant β), divided by the free-space wavenumber, k . For a bounded mode (exemplified by 'core-mode' in the plot), this definition is compatible with the definition known from standard optical fibres. The
20 effective index is shown as a function of the normalized wavelength, λ/Λ , where λ is the free-space wavelength, while Λ is the aforementioned lattice-constant in the inner cladding (or the outer cladding, since they are equal).

The effective index of the outer cladding is termed 'outer cladding' in the plot. The
25 effective index of the the curve 'inner core' is similar to the effective index of the central core, since 'inner core' shows the effective index of a periodic material, identical to the central core, except that 'inner core' extends infinitely in space.

To obtain the desired effect, it is necessary to have an index of the central core (inner
30 core) that lies above the index of the outer cladding at long (normalized) wavelengths. This is ensured by having an air-filling fraction in the central core, which is less than the air-filling fraction in the outer cladding. In the example calculated upon in this section, the central core has air-holes with a diameter of 70% of its lattice constant, while the outer cladding has air-holes with a diameter of 75% of its lattice constant. Furthermore, the
35 outer cladding has interstitial air-holes with a diameter of 13% of the local lattice constant,

which further lowers the effective index of the outer cladding at long wavelengths, compared to the effective index of the central core.

At shorter wavelengths ($\lambda/\Lambda \cong 0.79$) the effective index of the outer cladding has risen to the same level as the effective index of the central core-region. The reason behind the significant rising of the effective index of the outer cladding, at wavelengths which are sufficiently long to ensure that the effective index of the central core-region is still fairly constant is the significantly larger lattice constant of the outer cladding compared to the central core-region. At these wavelengths the large air holes of the outer cladding have a size comparable to the wavelength, which causes the field to avoid the air-holes, which again causes the effective index to rise.

A hypothetical structure, consisting of the central core, surrounded by the outer cladding, would therefore guide light in the core-region at long wavelengths (where the effective index of the core is higher than the effective index of the cladding). At short wavelengths the fibre would become an anti-guide (not guiding in the core-region), since the effective index of the cladding has risen above the effective index of the core. On the mode-index curve shown above, one may actually see that the mode-index curve is tending towards the effective outer cladding index ($\lambda/\Lambda \cong 0.85$), due to the small index contrast between the central core and the outer cladding at these wavelengths.

However, in the structure calculated upon in the above plot, the effective index of the inner cladding rises above the effective index of the outer cladding at these wavelengths. By designing correctly, one may now obtain the following situation: Before the mode-index reaches the effective index of the outer cladding, it begins to de-localize, because of an insufficient index difference between core and cladding. However, because of the inner cladding surrounding the central core, the field is de-localizing into the inner cladding, since this inner cladding has a significantly higher index than the outer cladding at these wavelengths. Actually, this index difference becomes sufficiently large, for the inner cladding to guide the light.

Instead of having a central core mode, and an inner cladding mode, we obtain that the central core-mode is de-localized out into the inner cladding over a quite short wavelength interval. However, the slope of the central core-mode and the inner cladding mode is quite different, due to the large difference in structural size between the central core and the

inner cladding. The guided mode-index therefore turns sharply in the wavelength region where the transition from the central core to the inner cladding (which becomes the new core) takes place.

- 5 In Fig. 22 is depicted the same calculation, except that we have zoomed in on the interesting transition region. Also, we do not show an effective index of the central core-region, and an effective index of the inner cladding. The core-index instead shows the effective index of the one of the two, which has the higher effective index at the particular wavelength. Shown like this the effective core-index appears to break at the shifting
10 wavelength, which of course is a mathematical abstraction. Nevertheless, it explains the dramatic effect on the slope of the guided mode, since the guided mode is forced to have an effective index, which lies between the effective index of the cladding and the core.

The group velocity dispersion, GVD, for a guided mode can be written as:

15 $GVD = -\lambda/c \, d^2n/d\lambda^2$, where $n = \beta/k$.

From this formula, those skilled in the art will recognize that the sharp upward bending of the guided mode corresponds to a numerically large negative group velocity dispersion. The calculated group velocity dispersion of the fibre is shown in Fig. 23.

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Since it has been assumed that a group velocity dispersion below -2500 ps/nm/km is unattainable in pure silica fibres at $1.5\mu\text{m}$ wavelength the numbers speak for themselves. The lattice constant in the cladding is $1.78\mu\text{m}$, while the core-diameter is estimated to be approximately $5\mu\text{m}$.

25

- Another example of a fibre design according to the present invention is illustrated in Fig. 24. The fibre consists of a core-region with relatively small air holes. Surrounding the core-region is an inner cladding region that has a higher percentage of air than the core region (ensuring that the core has a higher effective index than the inner cladding at long
30 wavelengths. The inner cladding structure further has a significantly larger structure scale than the core-region ensuring that the effective index of the inner cladding becomes equal to the effective index of the core-region at the shifting wavelength (the longest free-space wavelength where the effective index of the core-region is equal to the effective index of the inner cladding). At shorter free space wavelengths than the shifting wavelengths the
35 effective index of the inner cladding raises above the effective index of the core-region.

The reason that the index of the inner cladding region raises above the effective index of the core region is that the air holes of the inner cladding are avoided by the field at much longer wavelengths than the air holes of the core-region. This is due to the larger structural size of the inner cladding.

Surrounding the inner cladding is the outer cladding, which has the same structural size as the inner cladding. However, the air-filling fraction of the outer cladding is greater than the air-filling fraction of the inner core, since the air holes are largest in the outer cladding.

10 The effective index of the outer cladding is therefore lower than the effective index of the inner cladding at all wavelengths. The effective index of the three distinct parts of the fibre therefore behaves in accordance with the preferred behaviour shown in Fig. 16. Fig. 24 is therefore an example of a preferred embodiment where the desired behaviour is obtained by having different structural sizes in different parts of the fibre.

15 The different patterns in the background of the different parts of the structures, exemplifies that the behaviour may be further refined by employing different background materials in the fibre. By using different background index in one of the regions of the fibre, it becomes possible to obtain a more desirable combination of the effective index and the slope of the effective index in the working wavelength range of the fibre. This allows more flexibility when tailoring the dispersion of the fibre.

Fig. 25 shows yet another preferred way to obtain a different structural size in different regions of the fibre. Here the typical minimum inter-hole distance is equal in all three parts of the fibre. The core-region has air holes on a triangular lattice and the inner cladding has air holes on a honeycomb lattice. The outer cladding has relatively large air holes on a honeycomb lattice and relatively small air holes in the centres of the honeycombs (on a larger triangular lattice). Even though the typical inter-hole spacing is equal in all parts of the fibre, the typical structural size is much smaller in the core-region compared to the cladding regions. It is therefore possible to obtain effects similar to those found in the structure shown in Fig. 24, using this embodiment.

Again it is illustrated how different parts of the fibre can have different refractive indices of their background material, allowing more flexibility in the design of the fibre. One possible advantage of the design shown in Fig. 25, compared to the other structures shown, is that

it becomes possible to have an effective index of the core-region, which is comparable to the effective index of the outer cladding, even at short wavelengths. This makes it easier to keep the fibre single-moded even at short wavelengths.

- 5 Those skilled in the art will recognise, that a multitude of structures exist, which has different structural sizes in different parts of the fibre. These structures include: holes on a triangular lattice (as in the core-regions shown in Fig. 24-25), holes on a honeycomb lattice (as the inner cladding shown in Fig. 25), holes on a honeycomb and a triangular lattice (as the outer cladding shown in Fig. 25), holes on a Kagomé lattice (not shown)
10 and holes on a Kagomé and a triangular lattice (not shown).

Fibres according to the present invention may also have simple or complicated core refractive index profiles obtained through conventional doping techniques, such as for example through the use of Modified Chemical Vapour Deposition (MCVD). A wide range
15 of doping profiles may be used for the core - profiles that may either be taken directly from standard fibre technology, such as W-profiles, parabolic profiles, profiles resembling depressed cladding fibre designs etc., or profiles that are unknown for standard fibre technology, but may be of advantages for photonic crystal fibre technology. As an example of a PCF with a special core profile – realizable through conventional doping
20 techniques, a PCF as illustrated in Fig. 28 is given. The fibre has a raised, inner cladding region as the previously studied (using smaller holes (281) compared to larger holes (282) in the outer cladding). A part of the fibre core region (283) has been doped to provide a specific refractive index profile as illustrated in Fig. 29.

- 25 The present inventors have further realized that fibres according to the present invention may be used for non-linear applications at wavelength around $1.5\mu\text{m}$. Apart from providing fibres with a large negative dispersion, the use of an inner, raised cladding also allows to realize PCFs with flat, near-zero or zero dispersion at wavelengths around $1.5\mu\text{m}$ for core sizes smaller than prior art fibres.

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For non-linear applications, it is vital to realize fibres with small core sizes – typically with core diameters smaller than $3.5\mu\text{m}$ as well as fibres with flat, near-zero dispersion around the desired operational wavelength(s). Ferrando et al. have presented PCFs with flat, near-zero dispersion for fibres with pitches from around $1.6\mu\text{m}$ to $1.9\mu\text{m}$ – resulting in
35 core diameters of around $3.2\mu\text{m}$ to $3.8\mu\text{m}$ (see Ferrando et al. Electronics Letters, Vol. 35,

No.4, Feb. 1999). The fibres presented by Ferrando et al. are, however, designed for near-zero dispersion at wavelengths around $1.0\mu\text{m}$. For use at wavelengths around $1.5\mu\text{m}$, the fibres presented by Ferrando et al. must have a larger pitch resulting in fibres having core diameters larger than $4.5\mu\text{m}$.

5

Monro et al. (Journal of Lightwave Technology, Vol. 17, No. 6, June 1999) and Ferrando et al. (See Ferrando et al., Optics Letters, Vol. 25, No. 11, June, 2000) have specifically investigated fibres with flat, near-zero dispersion around $1.55\mu\text{m}$. Both Monro et al. and Ferrando et al. find flat, near-zero dispersion properties for PCFs with a pitch of $2.3\mu\text{m}$ or
 10 larger – resulting in fibre diameters of $4.6\mu\text{m}$ or larger. It is a disadvantage of the fibres presented by Monro et al. and by Ferrando et al. that they do not have flat, near-zero dispersion at wavelengths around $1.5\mu\text{m}$ for pitches smaller than $2.3\mu\text{m}$. As shall be demonstrated by way of example, the present inventors have realized that the use of a raised, inner cladding may provide PCFs with near-zero, flat dispersion at wavelengths
 15 around $1.5\mu\text{m}$ for smaller core sizes than known in the prior art (for pitches smaller than $1.8\mu\text{m}$ – corresponding to core diameters of $3.6\mu\text{m}$ or smaller). PCFs according to the present invention are characterized by a lower threshold for non-linear effects compared to prior art fibres, and will, therefore, be advantageous.

20 To analyse the dispersion properties of fibres with a design as illustrated in Fig. 28 and Fig. 29, a background refractive cladding index of 1.45 (for both cladding regions) and a highest refractive index in the core of 1.47 is chosen. A refractive index value of 1.45 is representative for silica at near-infrared wavelengths and a index increase of 0.02 is feasible with conventional doping techniques. The inner cladding holes (281) have a
 25 diameter of 0.3Λ and the outer cladding holes (282) have a diameter of 0.6Λ . Fig. 30 illustrates the dispersion properties of such fibres for Λ ranging from $1.0\mu\text{m}$ to $1.5\mu\text{m}$. As seen from the figure, a fibre with a small pitch of around $1.4\mu\text{m}$ has a near-zero dispersion with a near-zero slope over a (very) broad wavelength range covering wavelengths of at least $1.2\mu\text{m}$ to $1.8\mu\text{m}$. A close up of the dispersion properties of a similar fibre, but with
 30 outer cladding holes of diameter 0.5Λ is illustrated in Fig. 31. Also for this fibre a flat, near-zero dispersion is found for small pitches – in this case a pitch of $1.5\mu\text{m}$. The two above-studied fibres with pitches of $1.4\mu\text{m}$ and $1.5\mu\text{m}$ have core diameters of $2.8\mu\text{m}$ to $3.0\mu\text{m}$. This is significantly smaller than for prior art fibres with flat, near zero dispersion at

wavelengths around $1.5\mu\text{m}$, and the fibres disclosed in this patent application are, therefore, advantageous for non-linear fibre applications at near-infrared wavelengths.

Fig. 32 illustrates the field distribution of a guided mode at a wavelength of $1.5\mu\text{m}$. As can be seen from the figure, the mode experiences a strong confinement to the core region.

Due to the higher refractive index of the central part of the core region, the fibre will be further advantageous with respect to splicing as the core may confine light even in the case of partly or fully collapsed holes that may result over a short length of the fibre at a spliced end.

Although the previous dispersion analysis was done for fibres with a higher refractive index in the central core region compared to the cladding indices, the use of a raised, inner cladding also allows to realize fibres with the desired dispersion properties in the case of a core region having a lower refractive index than the background refractive index of one or both the cladding regions. Fig. 33 illustrates the dispersion properties of a fibre having a design as illustrated in Fig. 28, but the cladding background refractive indices being 0.02 higher than the core background refractive index. As seen from the figure, also this design provides a flat, near-zero dispersion around $1.5\mu\text{m}$ for small pitches (Λ of around $1.2\mu\text{m}$). This specific fibre has $d_i=0.4\Lambda$ and $d_o=0.7\Lambda$.

As polarization properties may play an important role for non-linear fibre applications, it is important to notice that fibres according to the present inventions may be realized with non-symmetric cross-sections – such as e.g. an elliptic core – in order to improve polarization properties of the fibres.

Potential applications of PCFs according to the present invention are: pulse compression (using self phase modulation), soliton generation and propagation, supercontinuum generation around $1.5\mu\text{m}$ or other wavelengths, wavelength conversion (using four wave mixing), fibres for narrow bandwidth spectral shaping (using stimulated Brillouin scattering), fibres for wide bandwidth spectral shaping (gain equalising/flattening using cross phase modulation), Raman amplification, etc.

Another example of a fibre according to the present invention is illustrated in Fig. 34. A part of the core region (341) has a higher refractive index than the cladding background

refractive index. The inner cladding region contains a honeycomb-like micro-structure (342) and the outer cladding region contains a micro-structure resembling the inner cladding structure, but with the addition of small features (343) in the centres of the honeycomb-cells. These small features provide a lower refractive index of the outer

5 cladding region compared to the inner cladding region. The field distribution of the fundamental mode is illustrated in Fig. 35. The fibre has a large negative dispersion slope at wavelengths around for $1.5\mu\text{m}$ – making it useful for dispersion slope compensating applications. The centre-to-centre air holes spacing is 1mm – resulting in a fibre with giving a mode field diameter of around $8\mu\text{m}$.

10 The present inventors have further realized that it is possible to realize fibres where the effective refractive indices of the core and the cladding regions behave as illustrated in Fig. 27 with respect to each other as a function of wavelength. At all wavelengths the inner cladding has a higher effective, refractive index than the outer cladding region. The fibre core has the lowest effective refractive index at long wavelengths, an effective
15 refractive index similar to the inner cladding region at the so-called shifting wavelength (being shorter than the above-mentioned wavelength), and the highest effective refractive index at short wavelengths. Fibres with this effective index behaviour of the different regions also provide large tailorability of the dispersion. Especially, the present inventors have realized fibres exhibiting large negative dispersion near the shifting wavelength.

20

CLAIMS:

1. A micro-structured optical fibre for transmitting at least a predetermined wavelength of light, said optical fibre having an axial direction and a cross
25 section perpendicular to said axial direction, said optical fibre comprising:

a core region having a multiplicity of spaced apart core features that are elongated in the fibre axial direction and disposed in a core material, said core region having an effective index of refraction N_{co} ,

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a cladding region surrounding said core region, said cladding region comprising a multiplicity of spaced apart cladding features that are elongated in the fibre axial direction and disposed in a first cladding material, and said cladding region having an effective index of refraction N_{cl} , wherein a plurality

of said cladding features have a cross-sectional dimension perpendicular to said axial direction being larger than said predetermined wavelength.

- 5 2. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 1, wherein said predetermined wavelength is selected from wavelengths in the interval of 0.3 μm to 2 μm .
- 10 3. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said predetermined wavelength is selected from wavelengths in the interval of 0.6 μm to 1.2 μm .
- 15 4. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 3, wherein said predetermined wavelength is selected to be about 0.78 μm , about 0.98 μm , or about 1.06 μm .
- 20 5. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said predetermined wavelength is selected from wavelengths in the interval of 1.2 μm to 1.6 μm .
- 25 6. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 5, wherein said predetermined wavelength is selected to be about 1.3 μm .
7. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 1, 2 or 5, wherein said predetermined wavelength is selected from wavelengths in the interval of 1.5 μm to 1.6 μm .
8. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 7, wherein said predetermined wavelength is selected to be about 1.55 μm .
- 30 9. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-8, wherein said optical fibre is dimensioned to transmit light of said predetermined wavelength in a single mode of propagation.

10. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 9, wherein the optical fibre is dimensioned to transmit light in a single mode of propagation for a range of wavelengths below said predetermined wavelength.
- 5 11. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 10, wherein said range of wavelengths includes wavelengths down to 0.3 μm .
- 10 12. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-11, wherein the core features have cross-sectional dimensions perpendicular to said axial direction being smaller than the cross-sectional dimensions of the cladding features.
- 15 13. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-12, wherein the core features have a centre-to-centre spacing being smaller than said predetermined wavelength.
- 20 14. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 13, wherein the core features have a centre-to-centre spacing being smaller than 0.9 times the predetermined wavelength, such as 0.6 times, such as smaller than 0.4 times, or such as smaller than 0.2 times.
- 25 15. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-14, wherein said core features have cross-sectional dimensions perpendicular to said axial direction being smaller than said predetermined wavelength.
- 30 16. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 15, wherein said core features have cross-sectional dimensions perpendicular to said axial direction being smaller than 0.9 times the predetermined wavelength, such as 0.6 times, such as smaller than 0.4 times, or such as smaller than 0.2 times.
- 35 17. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 12-16, wherein the core features have a cross-sectional dimension perpendicular to said axial direction being so large that a second-order mode of propagation is shifted to a wavelength of light being shorter or smaller than said predetermined wavelength.

18. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 17, wherein the core features have a cross-sectional dimension being larger than $0.2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$.
- 5 19. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the core features have a cross-sectional dimension perpendicular to said axial direction being so large that the second-order mode of propagation is shifted to a wavelength of light being shorter or smaller than $1.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as smaller than $1.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, or such as smaller than $1.06\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as smaller than $0.8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, or such as smaller than $0.6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as smaller than $0.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as smaller than $0.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, or such as smaller than $0.2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$.
- 10 20. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 15-19, wherein the core features have a cross-sectional dimension perpendicular to said axial direction larger than $0.2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as in the range of $0.2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ to $0.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as in the range of $0.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ to $1.0\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, or such as in the range of $1.0\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ to $1.8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$.
- 15 21. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-20, wherein the effective index of refraction of the core region, N_{co} , is larger than the effective index of refraction of the cladding region, N_{cl} , at said predetermined wavelength of light.
- 20 22. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 21, wherein the fibre has been dimensioned so that the value of the effective index of refraction of the cladding region, N_{cl} , is larger than the effective index of refraction of the core region, N_{co} , for wavelengths of lights below a shifting wavelength, said shifting wavelength having a value smaller than said predetermined wavelength.
- 25 23. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 22, wherein said shifting wavelength has a value below $1.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as below $1.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as below $1.06\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as below $0.8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, such as below $0.6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, or such as below $0.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$.
- 30 24. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-23, wherein the core features in the cross section occupy in total a ratio F_c of the core
- 35

region, and the cladding features in the cross section occupy in total a ratio F_i of the cladding region, and F_c is smaller than F_i .

- 5 25. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-11, wherein the cladding features are periodical features.
26. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 25, wherein the core features have cross-sectional dimensions perpendicular to said axial direction being larger than the cross-sectional dimensions of the cladding features.
- 10 27. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 26, wherein the core features in the cross section occupy in total a ratio F_c of the core region, and the cladding features in the cross section occupy in total a ratio F_i of the cladding region, and F_c is larger than F_i .
- 15 28. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the core features have a centre-to-centre spacing being substantially equal to the centre-to-centre spacing of the cladding features.
- 20 29. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-27, wherein the core features have a centre-to-centre spacing being smaller than the centre-to-centre spacing of the cladding features.
- 25 30. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the number of core features is larger than 2, such as larger than 5, such as larger than 17.
31. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the number of core features is equal to 7 or equal to 13 or equal to 19.
- 30 32. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-31, wherein the refractive index of the core material is lower than the refractive index of the cladding material.

33. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-31, wherein the refractive index of the core material is substantially equal to the refractive index of the cladding material.
- 5 34. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 33, wherein the core material and the cladding material are made of the same material.
35. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the claims 1-34, wherein at least 20%, such as at least 40%, such as at least 60%, such as at least 80%,
10 or such as all of the cladding features have a cross-sectional dimension perpendicular to said axial direction being larger than the wavelength of light guided by said fibre.
36. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims,
15 wherein the core region has a diameter larger than 2 μm .
37. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 36, wherein the core region has a diameter in the range of 2 – 50 μm , such as in the range from 2 – 5 μm ,
20 such as in the range from 5 – 10 μm , such as in the range from 10 – 25 μm ,
such as in the range from 25 – 50 μm ,
38. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims,
25 wherein the cladding features have a diameter or a cross-sectional dimension being larger than 0.45 times the centre-to-centre spacing of said cladding features, such as larger than 0.6 times the cladding feature spacing, or such as larger than 0.9 times the cladding feature spacing.
39. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims,
30 wherein the cladding features occupy at least 25% of the cross-section of the cladding region, such as more than 40%, such as more than 50%, such as more than 60%, such as more than 70%, such as more than 80%.
40. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims,
wherein the core features occupy more than 5% of the cross-section of the

core region, such as more than 10%, such as more than 25%, such as more than 50%, such as more than 75%.

- 5 41. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the core features are periodical features.
- 10 42. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the spacing of the core features and/or the cladding features are in the range of about 0.2 μm to 10 μm .
- 15 43. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the core material and/or the first cladding material is silica.
- 20 43. A micro-structured optical fibre according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the core features and/or the cladding features are voids.
- 25 44. A micro-structured optical fibre according to claim 43, wherein the voids of the core region and/or the cladding region contain air, another gas, or a vacuum.
- 30 45. An article comprising a micro-structured fibre having an axial direction and a cross section perpendicular to said axial direction, the optical fibre comprising a core region surrounded by an inner cladding region that comprises a multiplicity of spaced apart inner cladding features that are elongated in the axial direction and disposed in an inner cladding material, the inner cladding region being surrounded by an outer cladding region that comprises a multiplicity of spaced apart outer cladding features that are elongated in the axial direction and disposed in an outer material, the inner cladding features having a refractive index that differs from a refractive index of the inner cladding material and the inner cladding region having an effective refractive index N_i , and the outer cladding features having a refractive index that differs from a refractive index of the outer cladding material and the outer cladding region having an effective refractive index N_o ;
CHARACTERIZED IN THAT
 N_i is larger than N_o .
- 35

46. An article according to claim 45, wherein the inner cladding features have a cross-sectional dimension that is smaller than a cross-sectional dimension of the outer cladding features.
- 5 47. An article according to claims 45 or 46, wherein the refractive index of the core material is lower than the refractive index of the inner cladding region material.
48. An article according to claims 45, 46, or 47, wherein the centre-to-centre spacing between inner and outer cladding features is substantially identical.
- 10 49. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 48, wherein the refractive index of the inner cladding material is substantially identical to the refractive index of the outer cladding material.
- 15 50. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 49, wherein the inner cladding features in the cross-section occupy in total a ratio, F_i , of the inner cladding region and the outer cladding features in the cross-section occupy in total a ratio, F_o , of the outer cladding region, and F_i is smaller than F_o .
- 20 51. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 48, wherein the refractive index of the inner cladding material is larger than the refractive index of the outer cladding material and the inner cladding features in the cross-section occupy an area, F_i , of the inner cladding region and the outer cladding features in the cross-section occupy an area, F_o , of the outer cladding region, and F_i is equal to or larger than F_o .
- 25 52. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 51, wherein the core region comprises a multitude of spaced apart core features.
- 30 53. An article according to claim 52, wherein the refractive index of the core material is substantially identical to the refractive index of the inner cladding region material.

54. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 53, wherein the refractive index of the core material is substantially identical to the refractive index of the outer cladding region material.
- 5 55. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 54, wherein the core features have a cross-sectional dimension that is smaller than a cross-sectional dimension of the inner cladding features.
- 10 56. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 55, wherein the core features have a centre-to-centre spacing that is smaller than the centre-to-centre spacing of the inner cladding features.
- 15 57. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 56, wherein the outer cladding features occupy more than 30% of the cross-section of the outer cladding region, such as more than 40%, such as more than 50%, such as more than 60%, such as more than 70%, such as more than 80%.
- 20 58. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 57, wherein the inner and/or outer cladding features are periodically disposed.
- 25 59. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 58, wherein the core features are periodical core features.
60. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 59, wherein the core has a diameter larger than 2 μm .
61. An article according to claim 60, wherein the core diameter is in the interval from 2 to 10 μm , such as in the interval from 4 to 6 μm .
- 30 62. An article according to any of the claims 45 to 61, wherein the inner and/or outer cladding features have a spacing in the range of about 0.1 to 10 times the wavelength of any light guided through the fibre, such as in the range of about 0.5 to 1, such as in the range of about 1 to 2, such as in the range of about 2 to 5, such as in the range of about 5 to 10.

- 5 63. An article according to claim 60, wherein the core features have a spacing in the range of about 0.1 to 10 times the wavelength of any light guided through the fibre, such as in the range of about 0.5 to 1, such as in the range of about 1 to 2, such as in the range of about 2 to 5, such as in the range of about 5 to 10.
- 10 64. An article according to any of the claims 60 or 63, wherein the core features have a spacing in the range of about 0.1 μm to 10 μm , such as in the range of about 0.5 μm to 1 μm , such as in the range of about 1 μm to 2 μm , such as in the range of about 2 μm to 5 μm , such as in the range of about 5 μm to 10 μm .
- 15 65. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein any of the core features and/or any of the inner or the outer cladding features are voids.
- 20 66. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the core features and/or the cladding features are voids containing air, another gas, or a vacuum.
- 25 67. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein any of the core features and/or the cladding features are voids containing polymer(s), a material providing an increased third-order non-linearity, a photo-sensitive material, or a rare earth material.
- 30 68. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the core and/or any of the cladding materials contains polymer(s), are material(s) providing an increased third-order non-linearity, are photo-sensitive material(s), or are rare earth material(s).
69. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the fibre guides light at a predetermined wavelength in a single mode.
70. An article according to claim 69, wherein said predetermined wavelength is in the range from about 0.3 μm to 15 μm , such as from about 0.5 μm to 1.6 μm , such as around 0.8 μm , such as around 1.06 μm , such as around 1.3 μm , such

as around 1.5 μm , such as from about 1.0 μm to 2.0 μm , such as from about 2 μm to 5 μm , such as from about 5 μm to 15 μm .

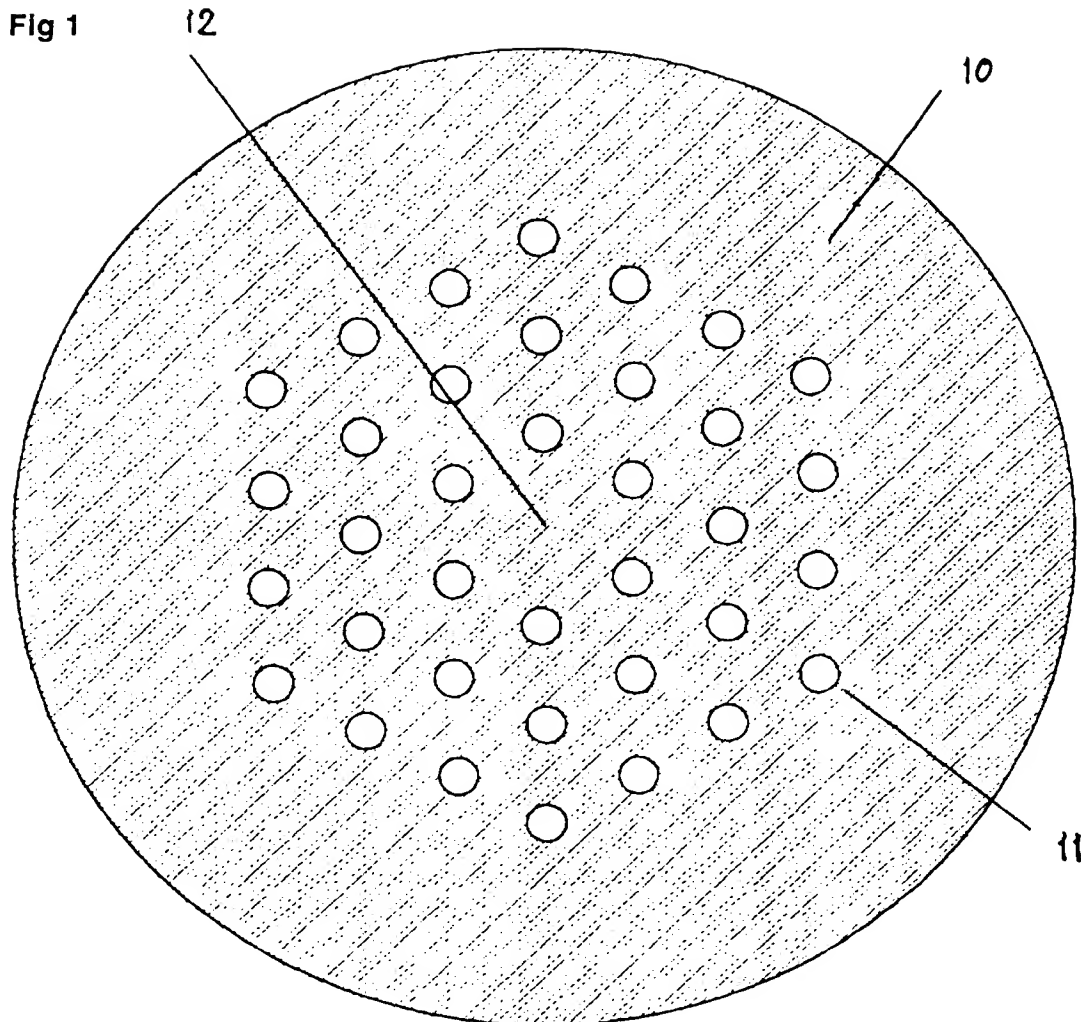
- 5 71. An article according to claim 70, wherein the fibre guides light at several predetermined wavelengths.
- 10 72. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein said fibre is dimensioned to guide light of predetermined wavelength in two substantially, non-degenerate polarization states.
- 15 73. An article according to claim 72, wherein the fibre is characterized by a birefringence of at least 10^{-5} , such as of at least 10^{-4} , such as of at least 10^{-3} .
- 20 74. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the core region contains core features with a non-circular symmetric shape in the fibre cross-section.
- 25 75. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein shape of the core region deviates substantially from a circular shape in the fibre cross-section.
- 30 76. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein shape of the core region deviates substantially from a quadratic shape, a hexagonal shape, or a higher order polynomial shape in the fibre cross-section.
77. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein shape of the core region is substantially rectangular in the fibre cross-section.
78. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the core region and/or cladding region has substantially a 180 degree rotational symmetry in the fibre cross-section.

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Figures:



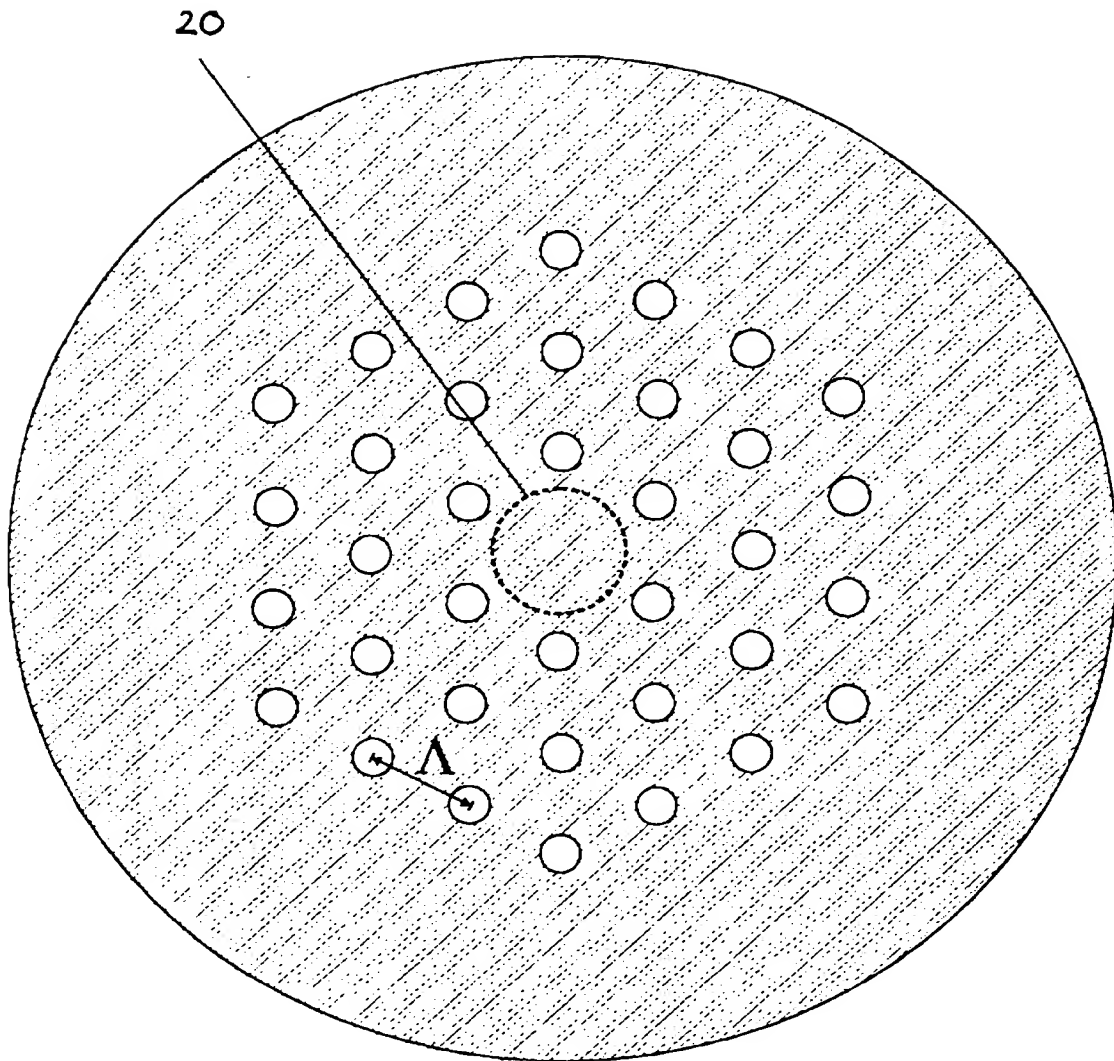
32 51

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Varemærkestyrelsen

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Fig. 2



.33 52

Modtaget

Fig. 3

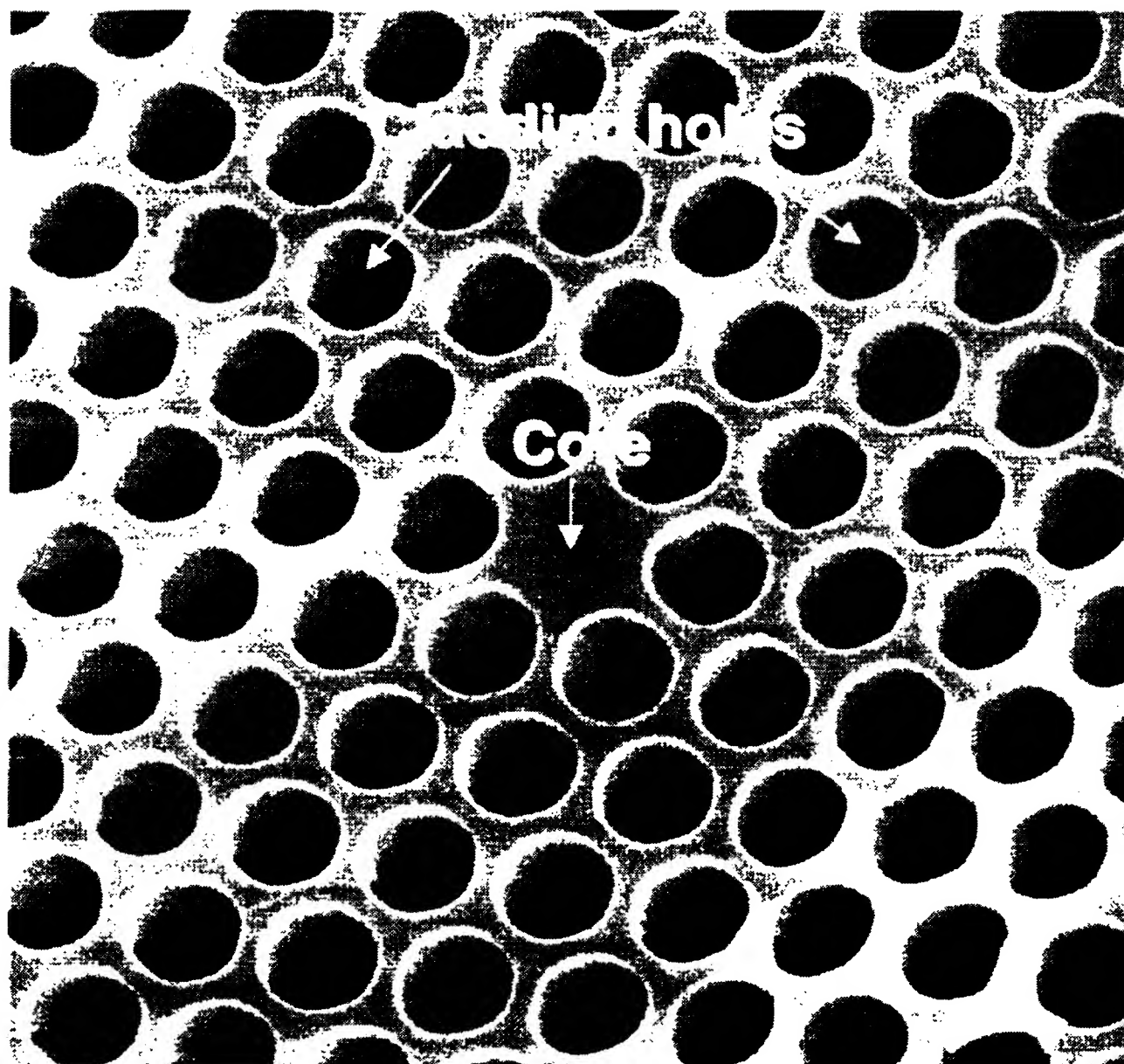
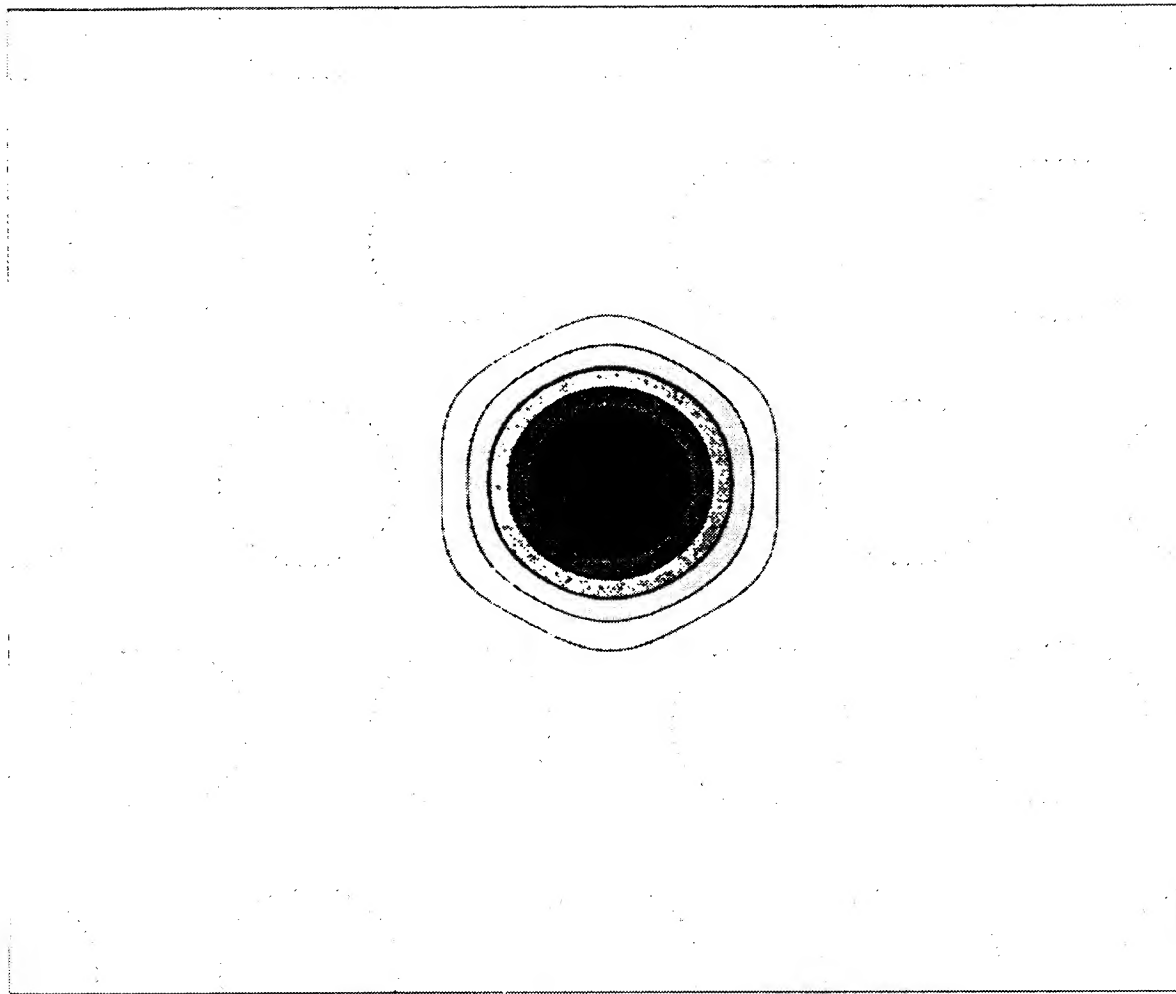


Fig. 4



35 413 54

Fig. 5

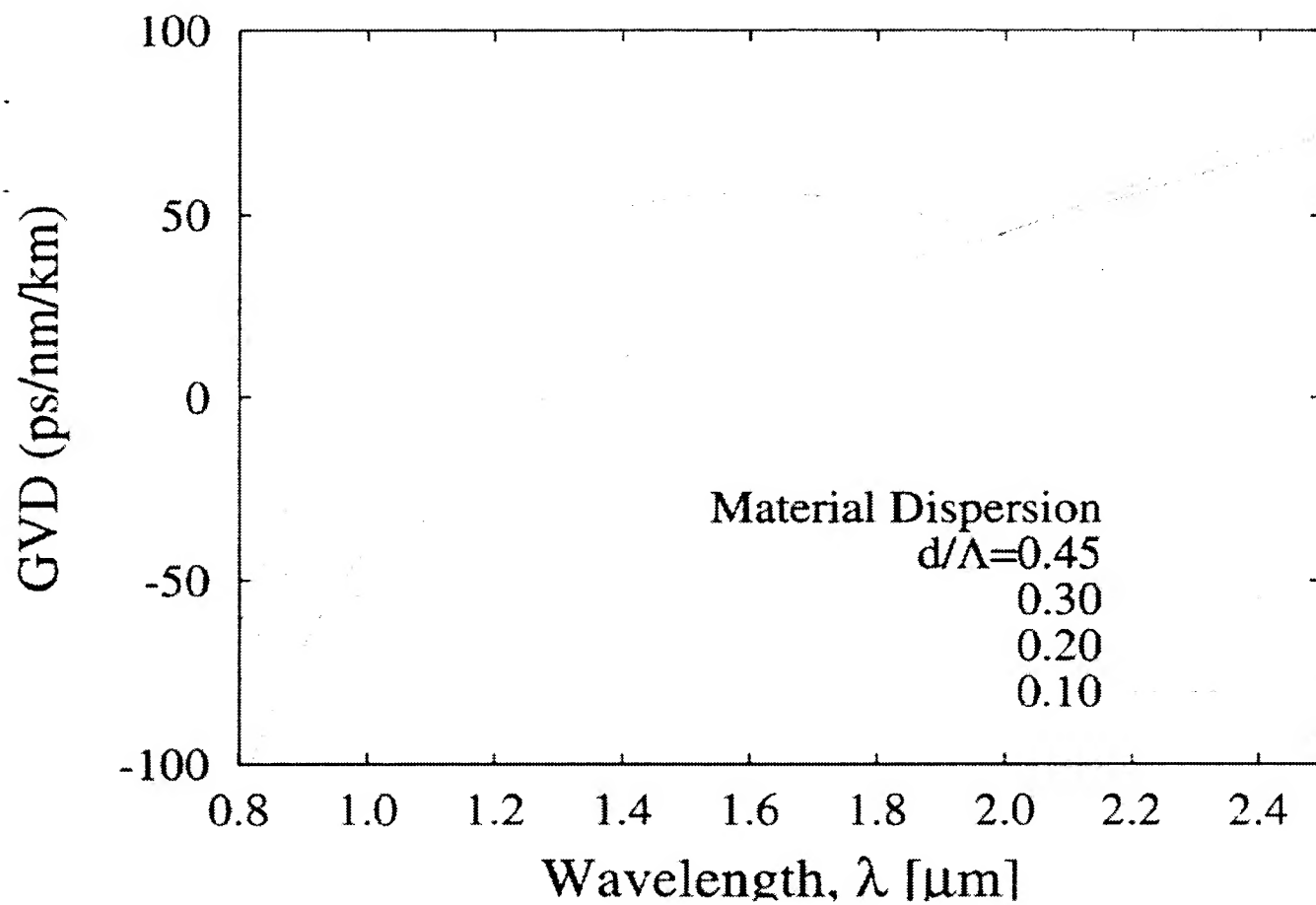
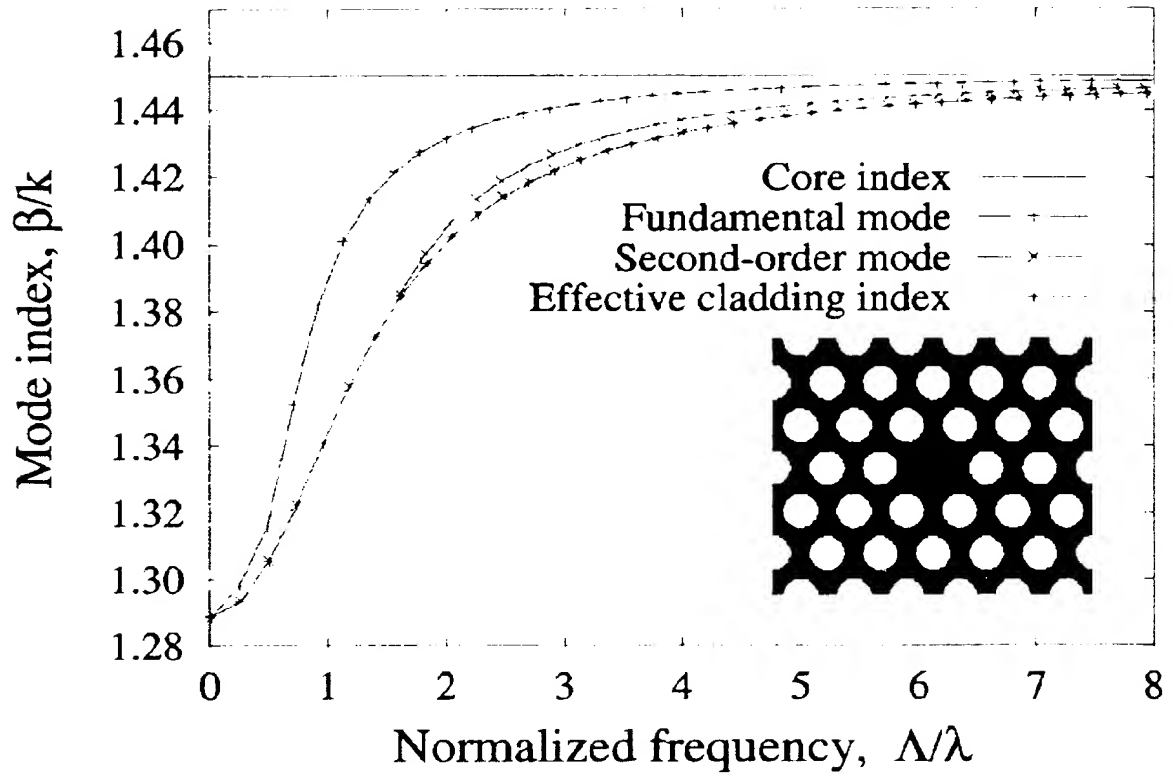
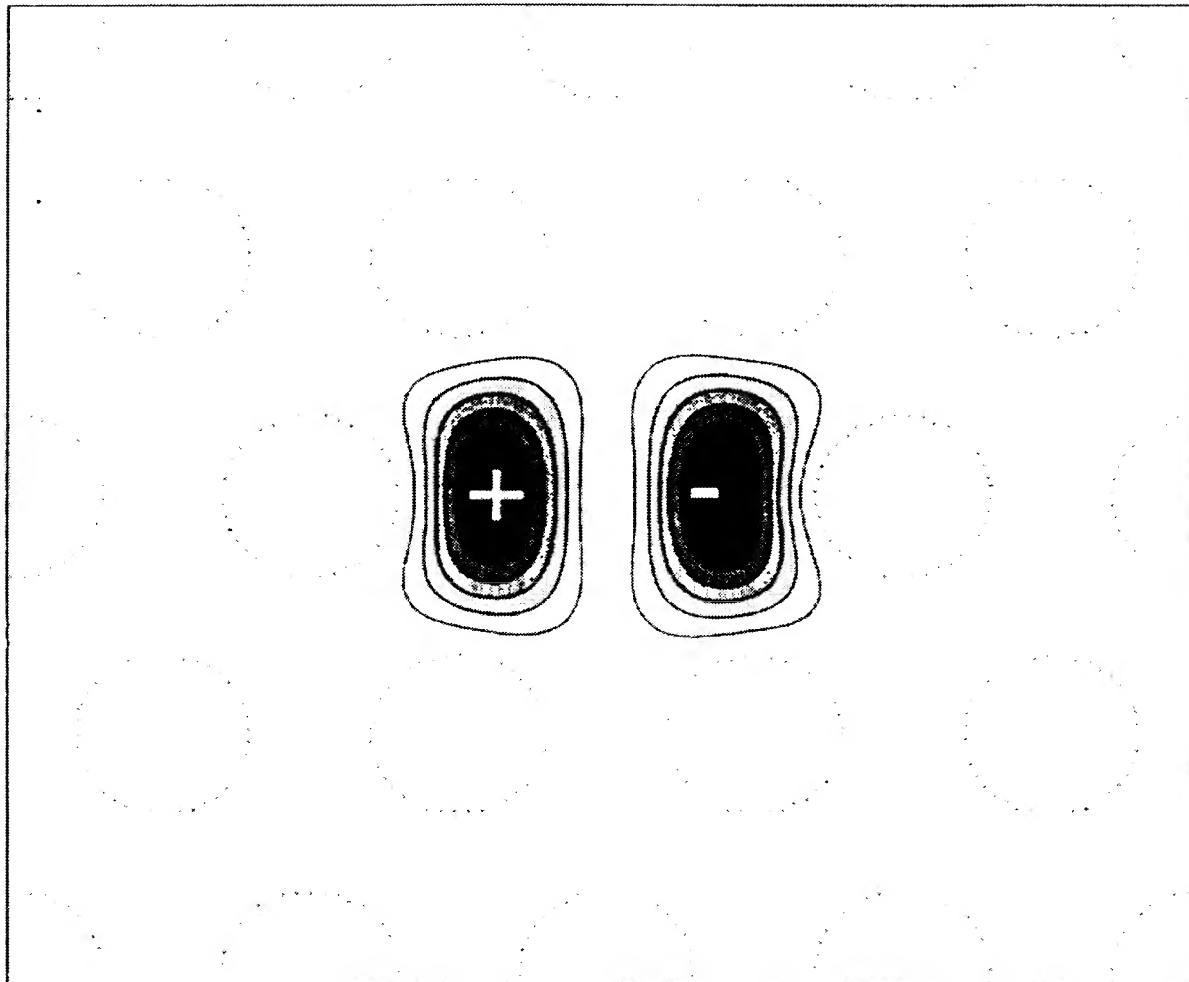


Fig. 6



37 56

Fig. 7

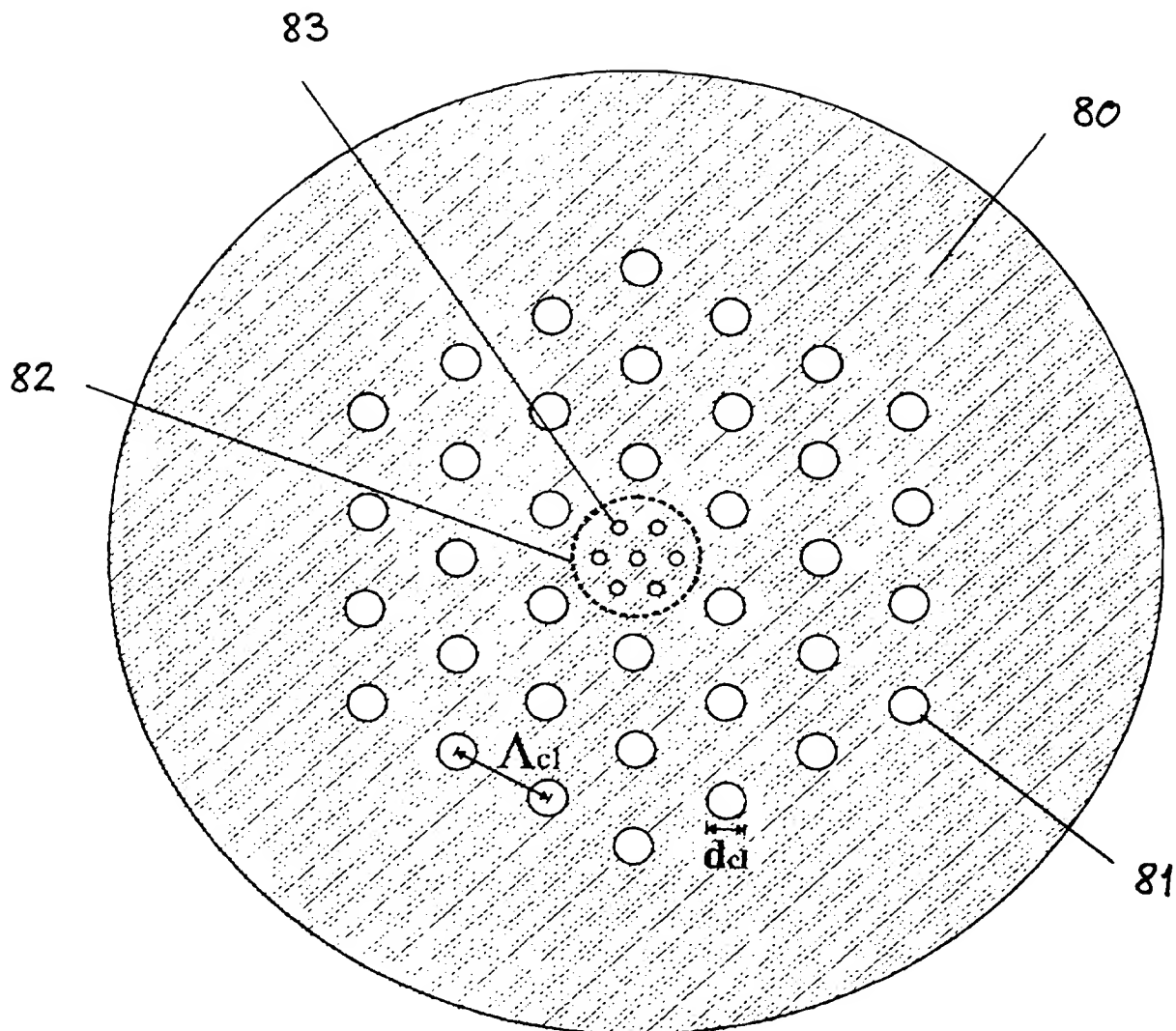


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Fig. 8



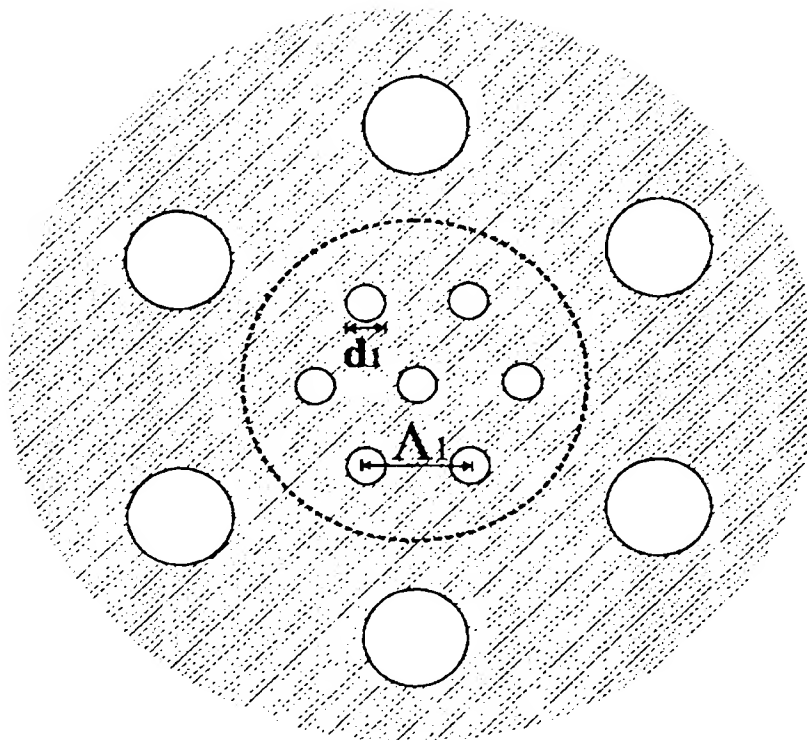
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Fig. 9

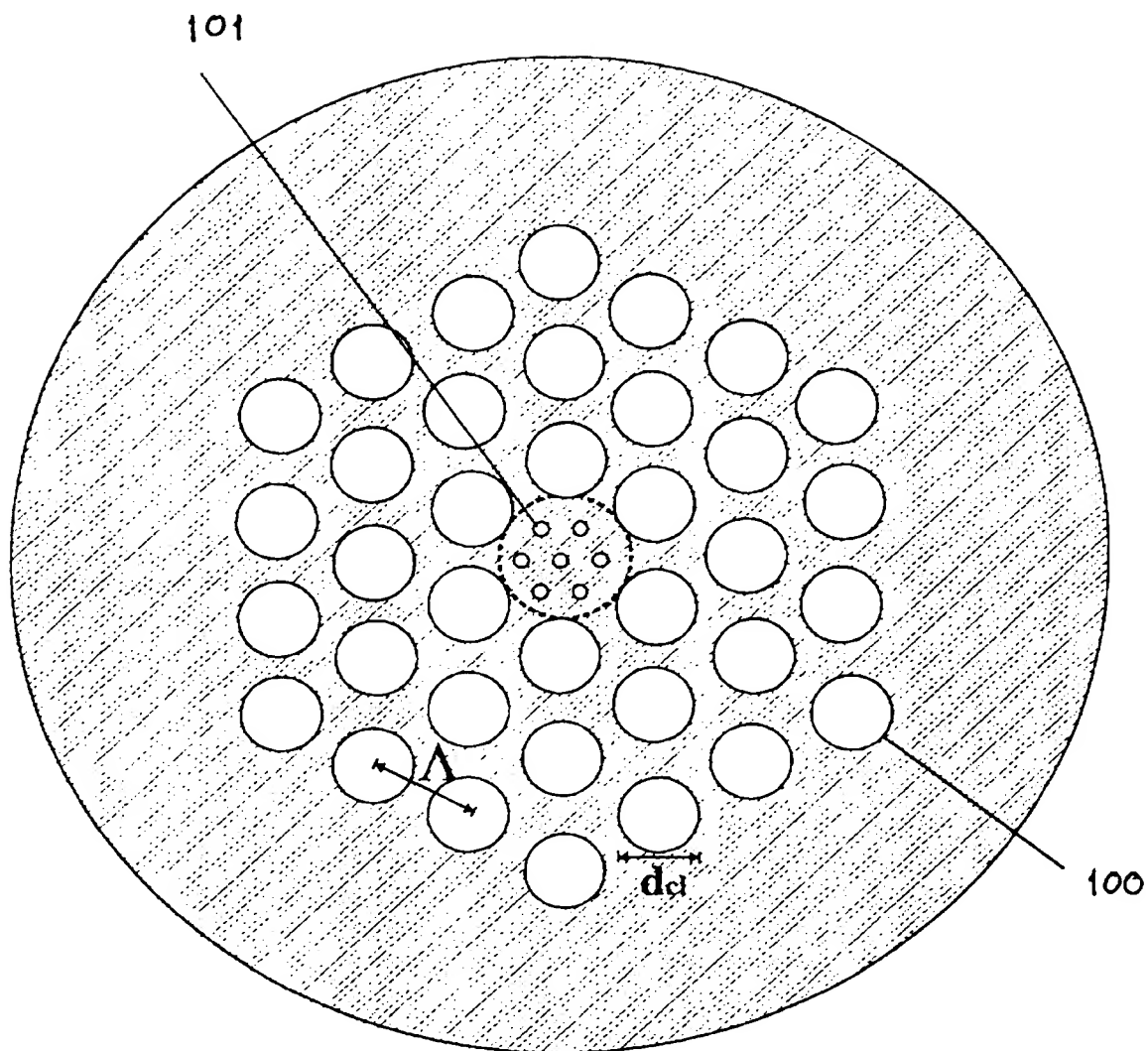


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40 59

Fig. 10

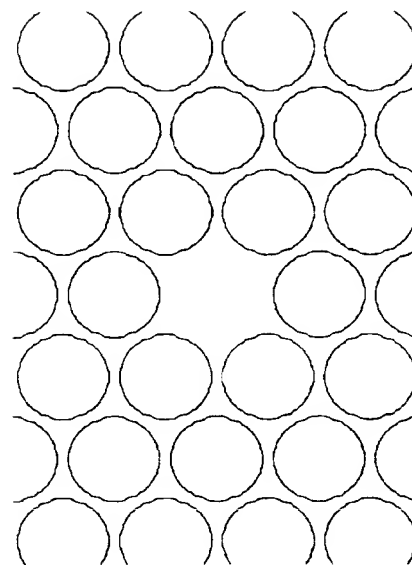
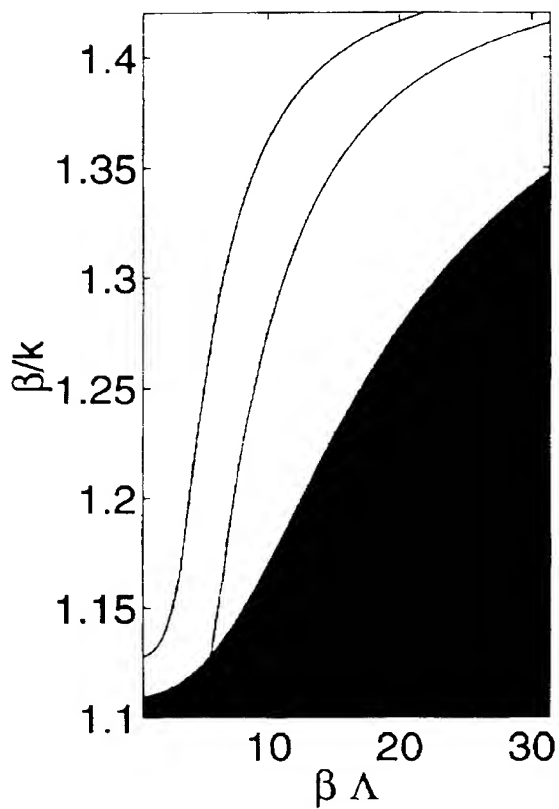


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Fig. 11

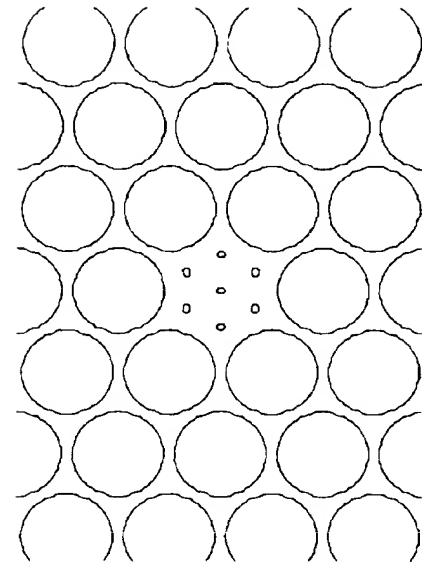
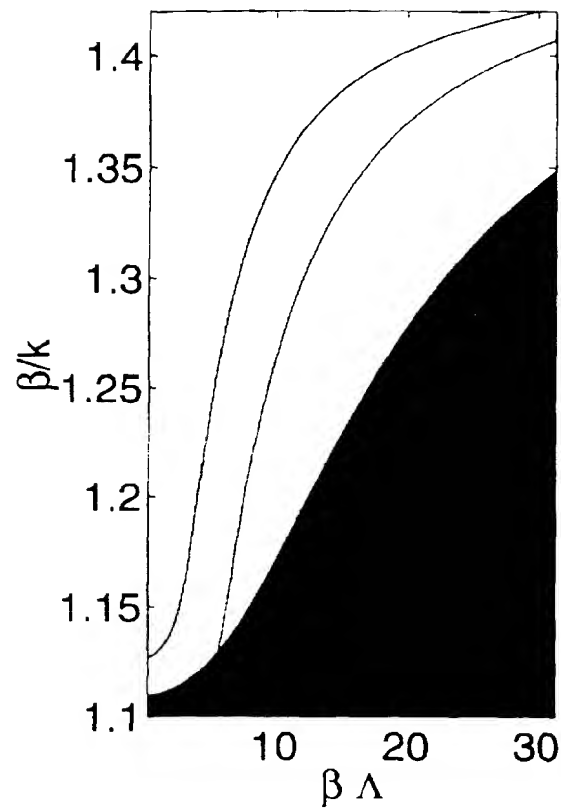


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42 61

Fig. 12

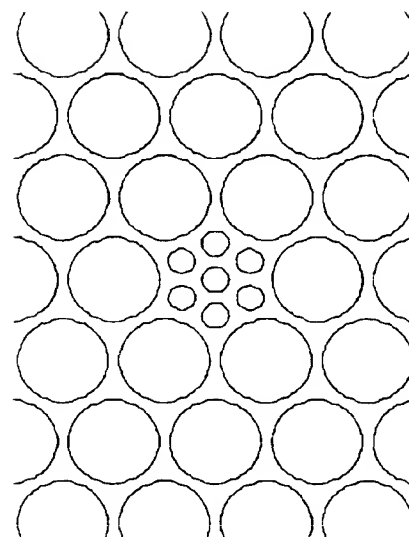
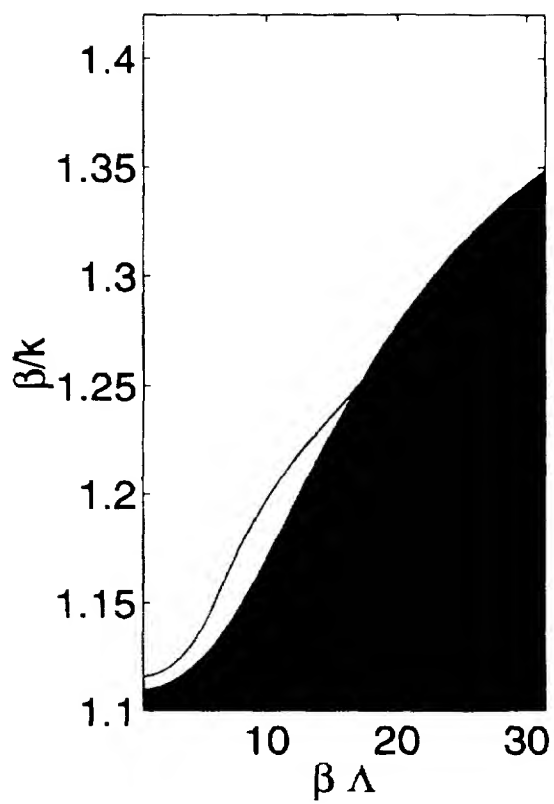


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Fig. 13



63

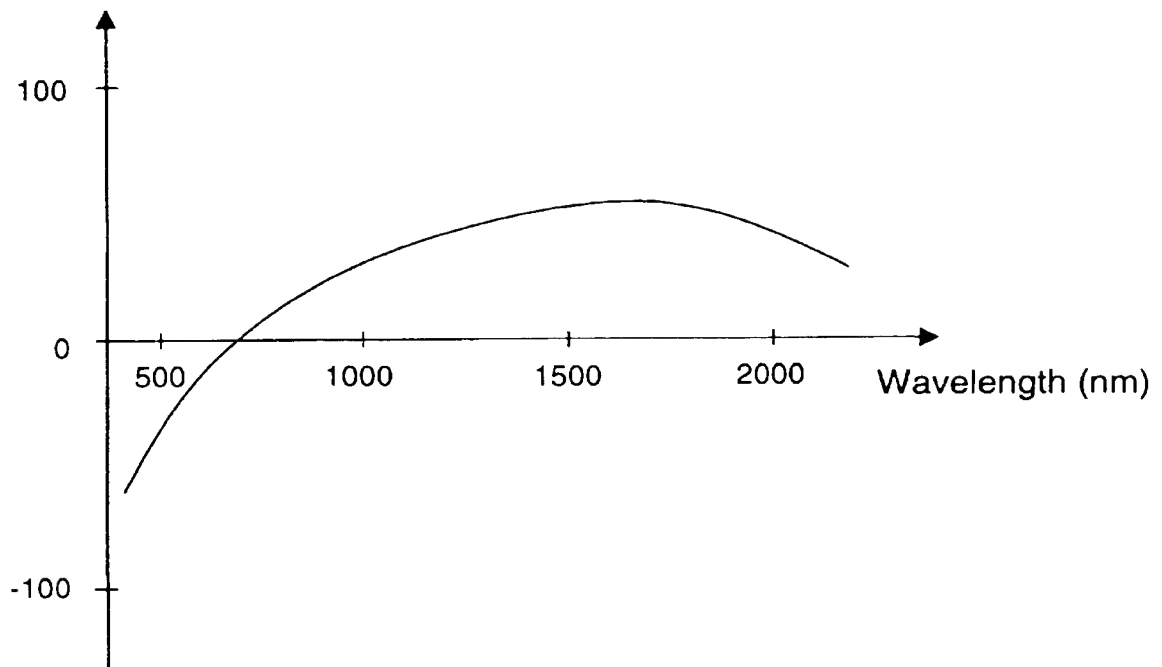
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Fig. 14

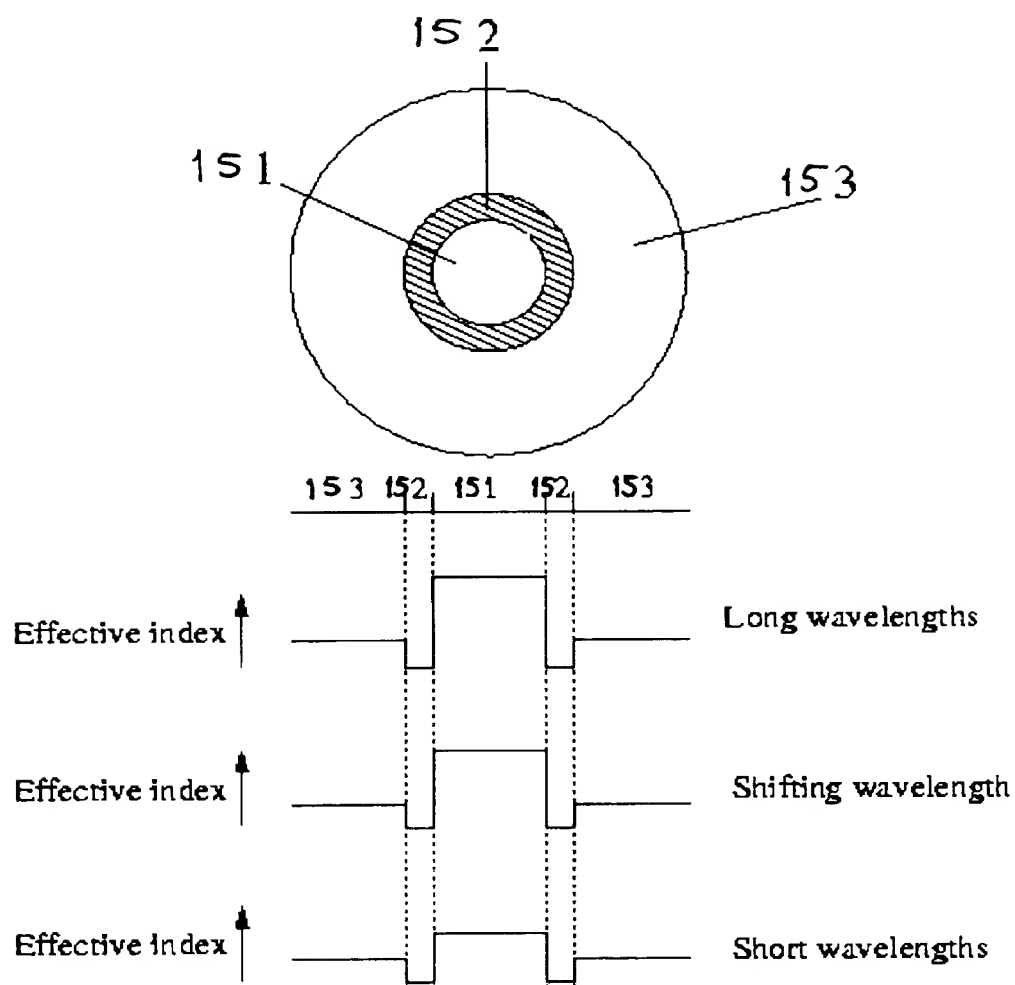
Dispersion (ps/km/nm)



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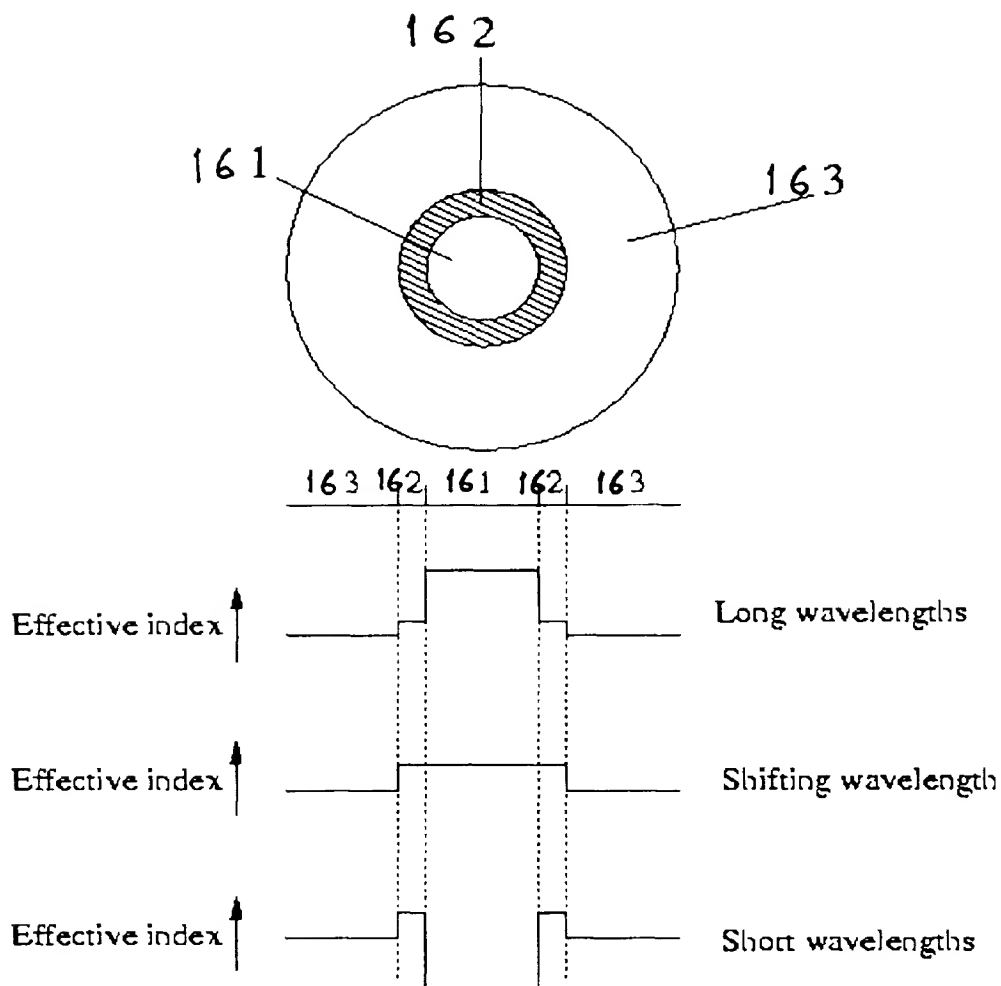
Fig. 15



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Fig. 16

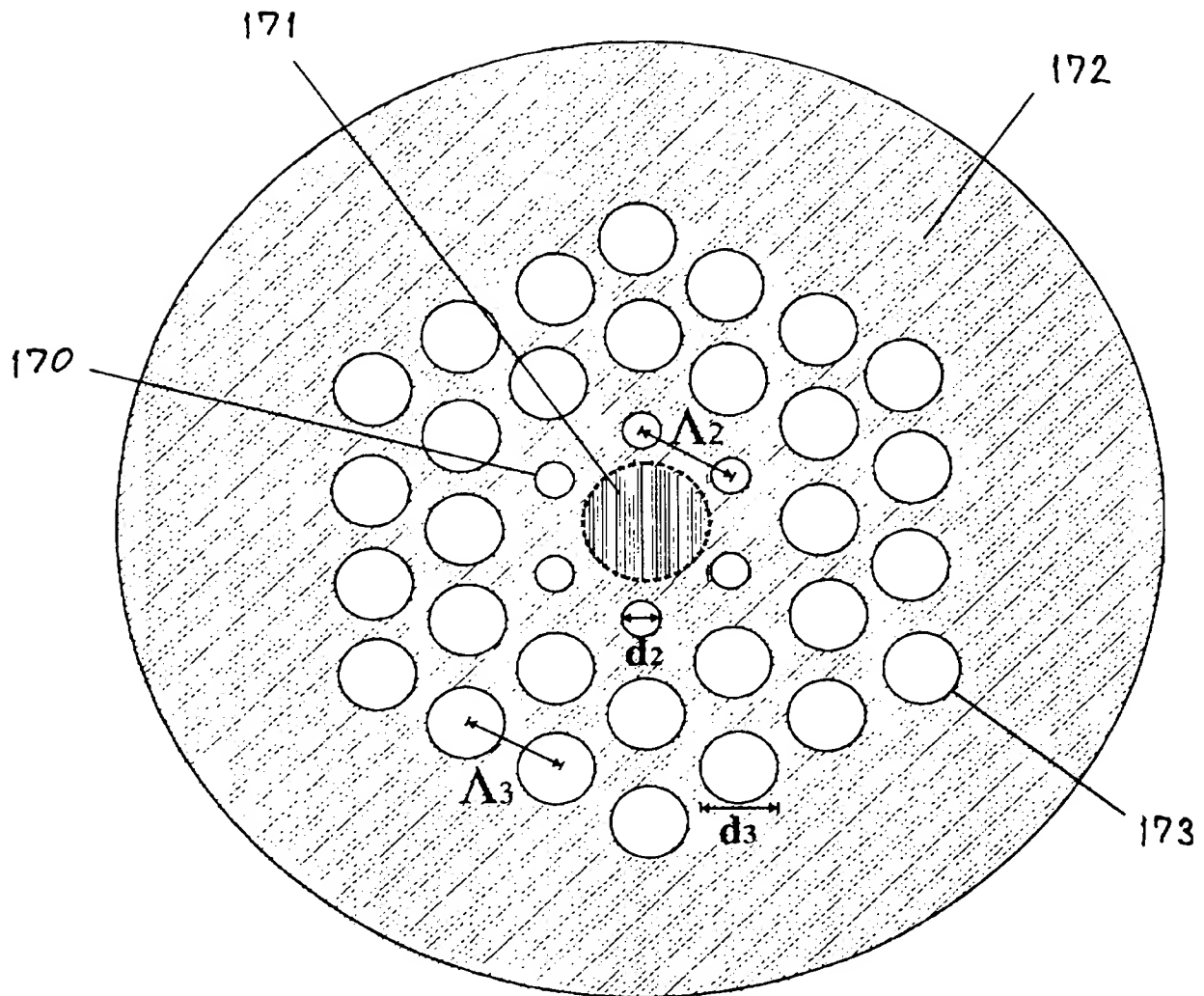


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Fig. 17

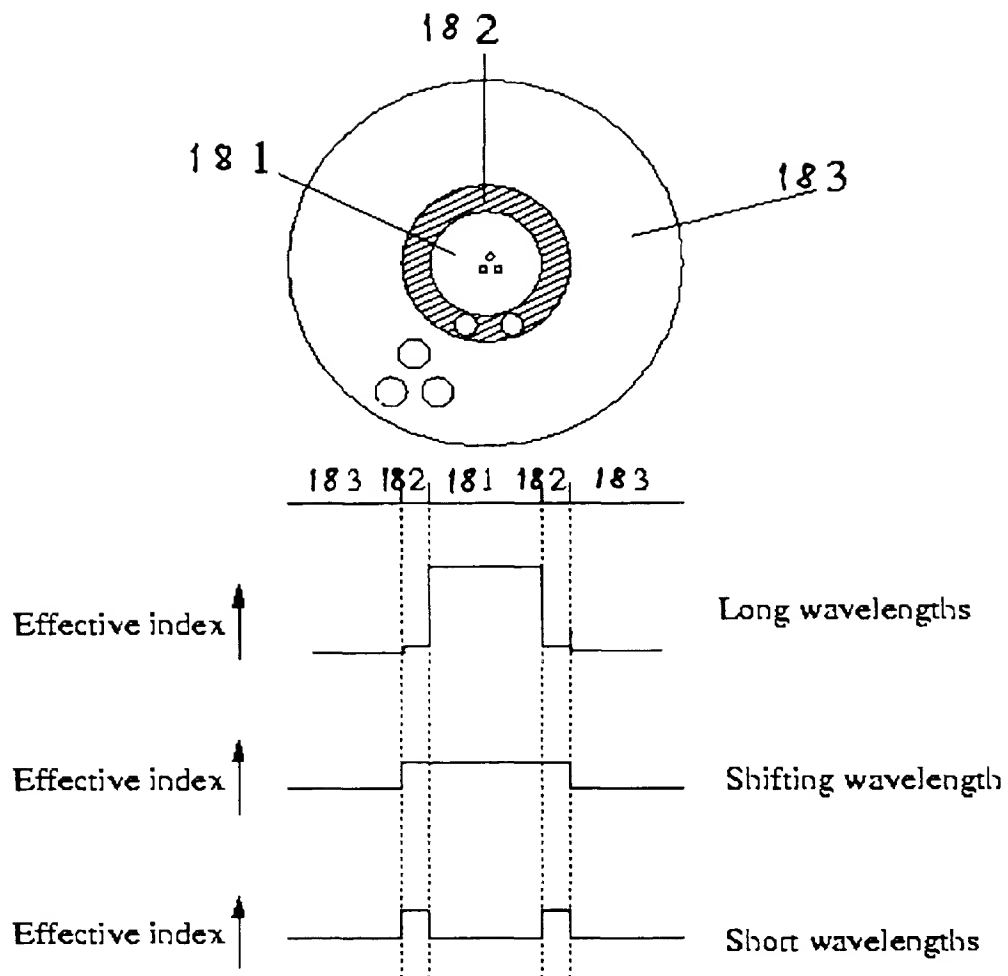


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Fig. 18

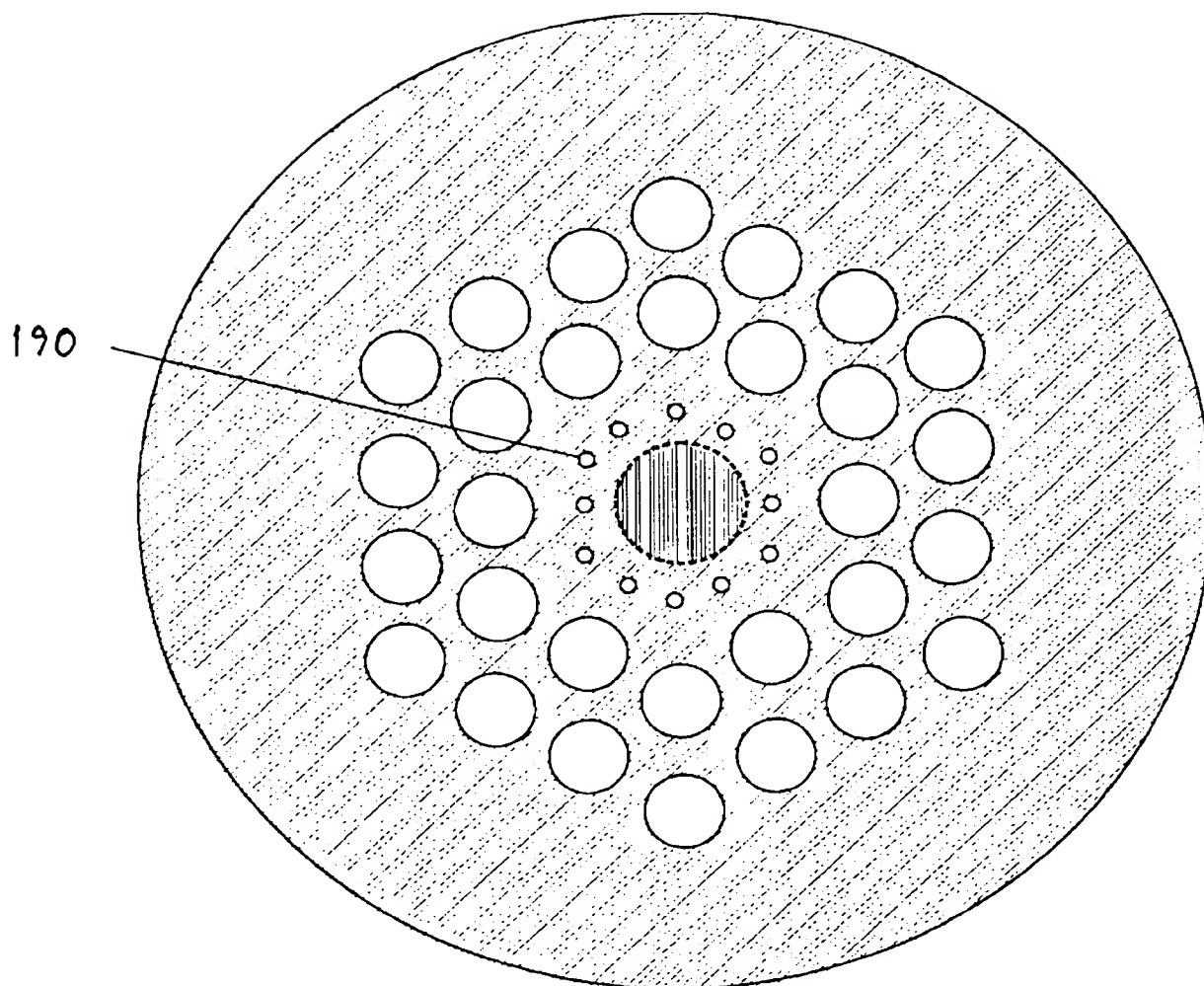


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Fig. 19



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Fig. 20

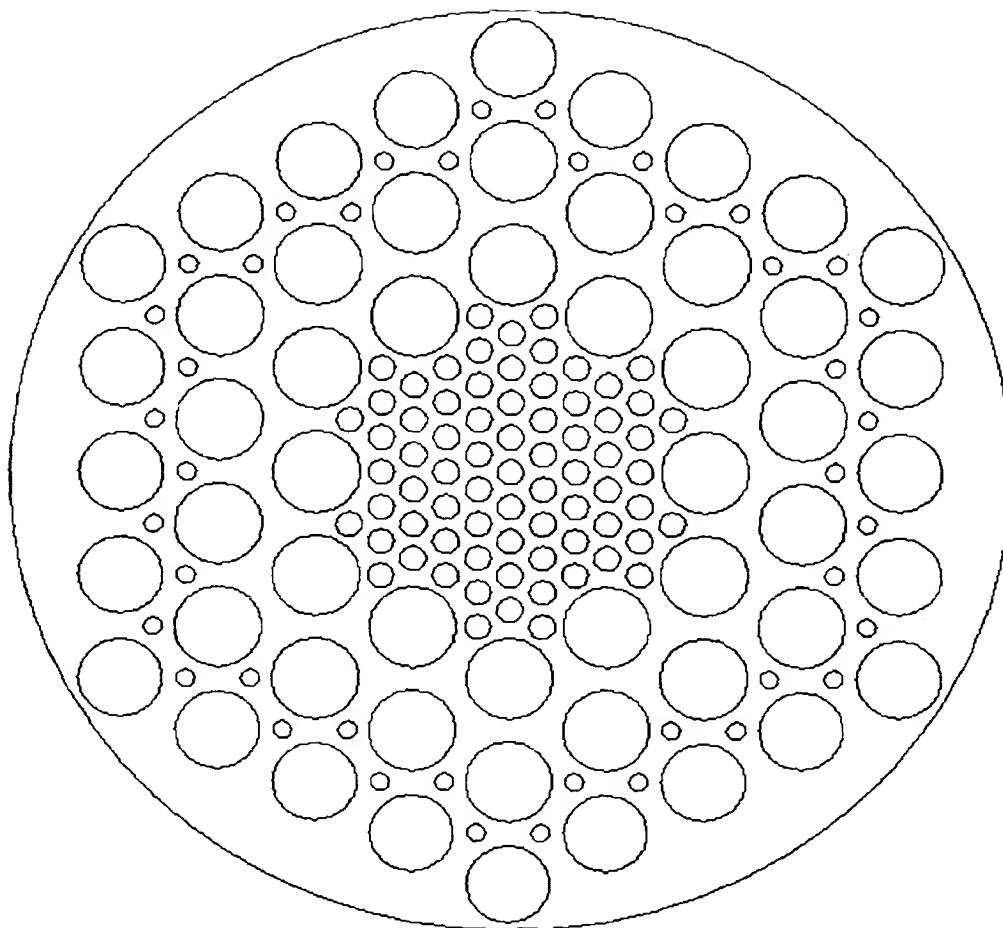
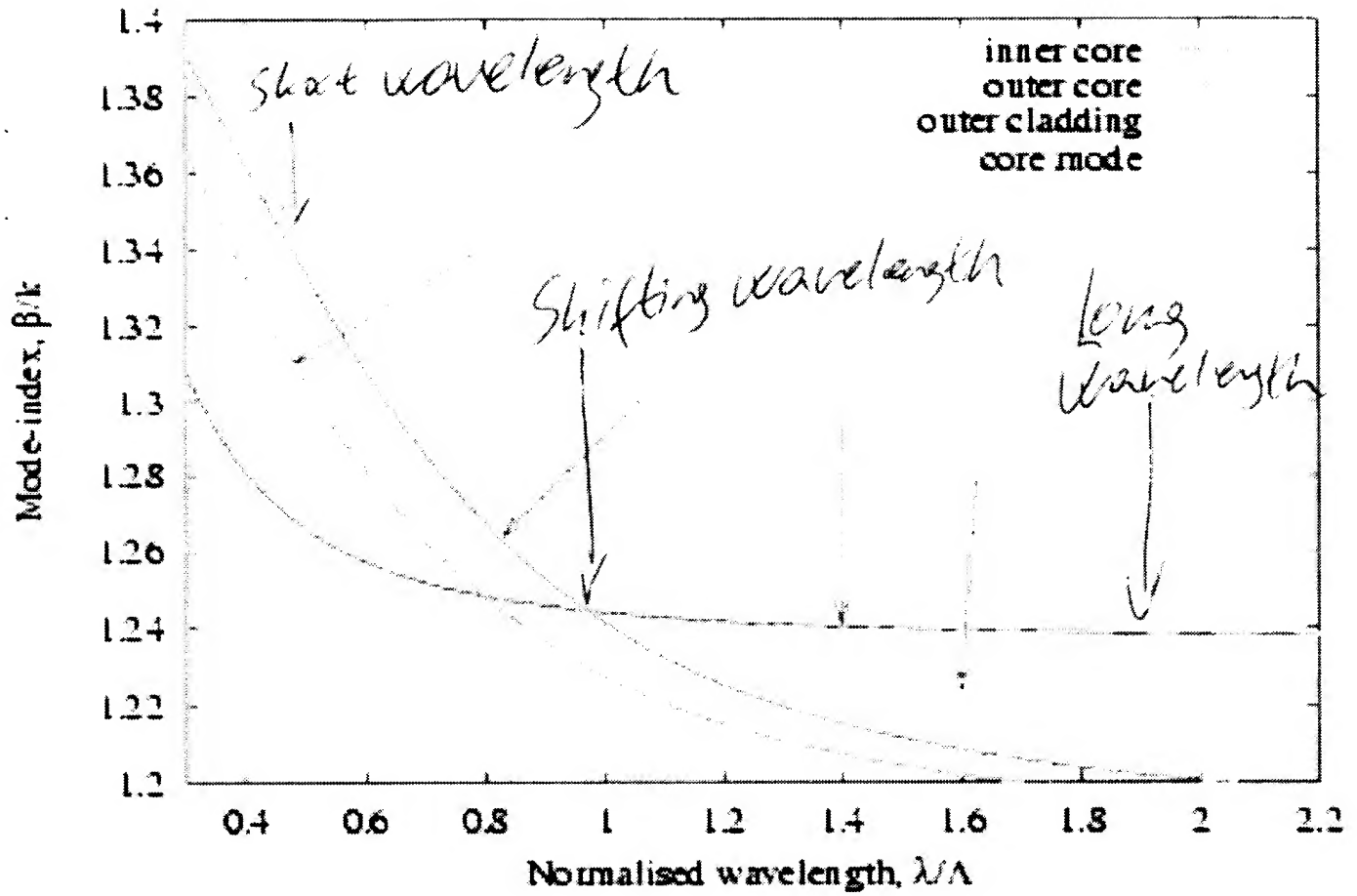
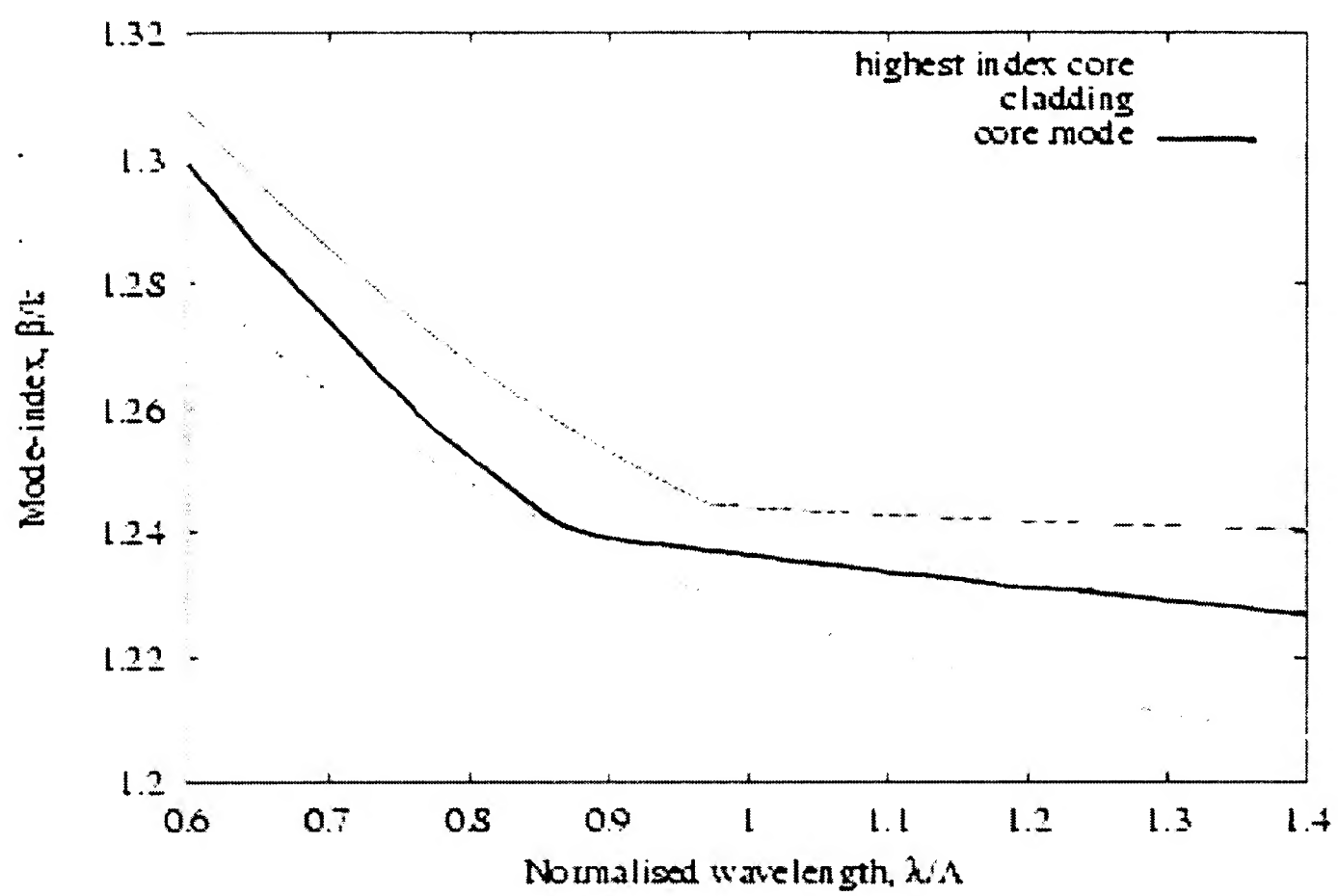


Fig. 21



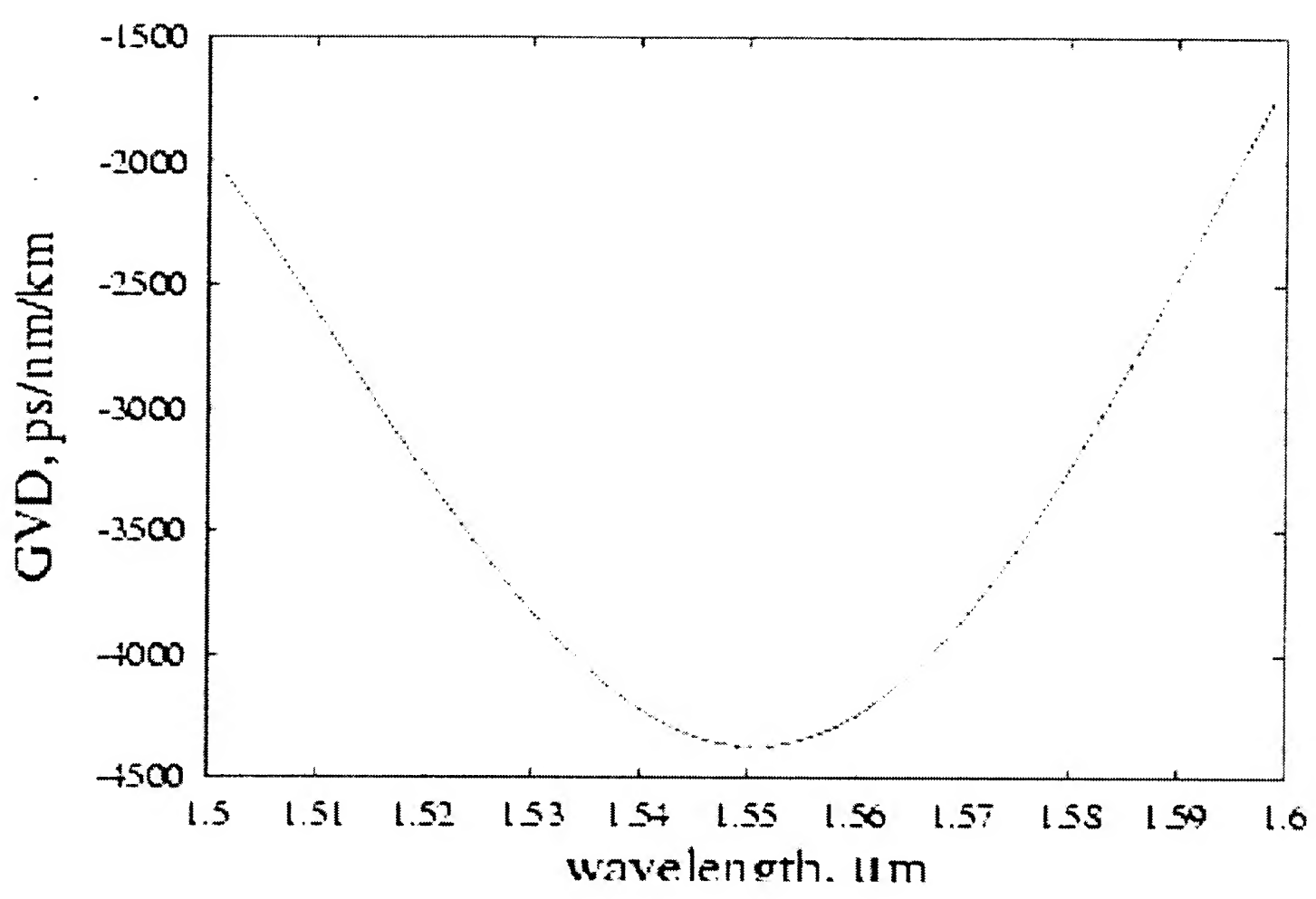
52 71

Fig. 22



53 72

Fig. 23



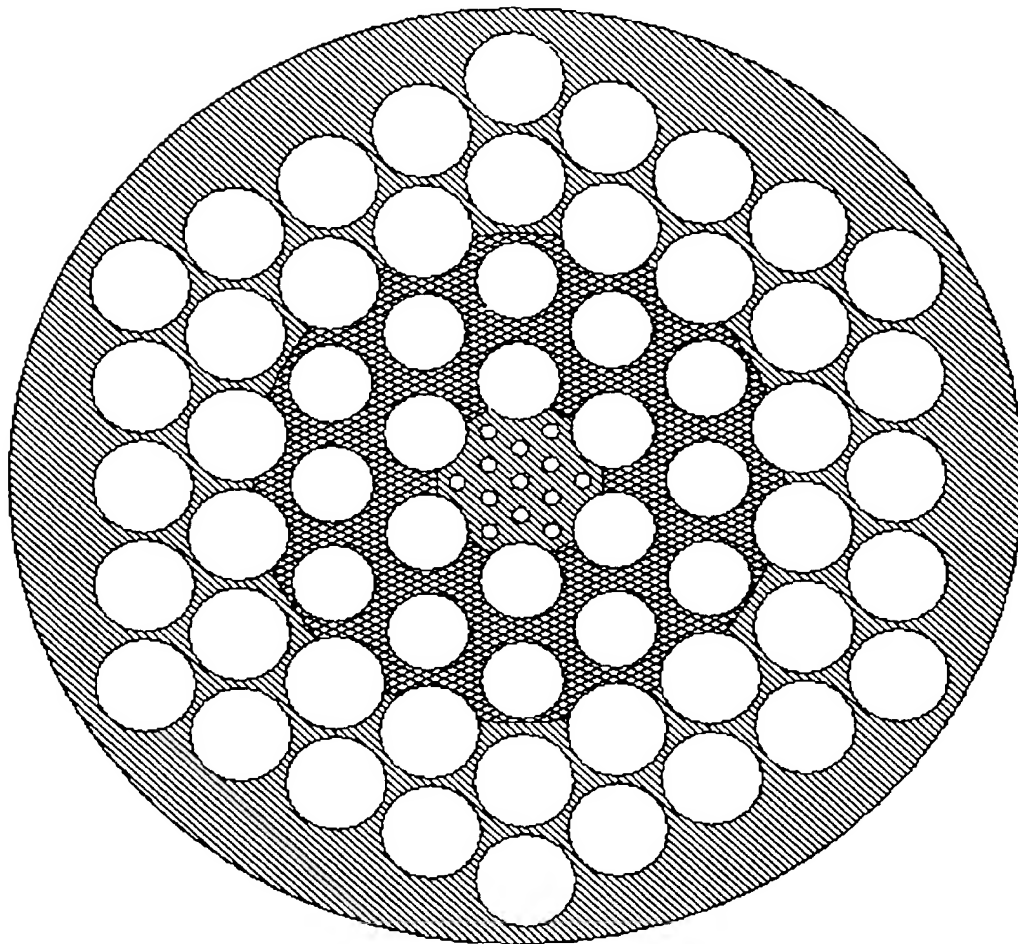
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Fig. 24



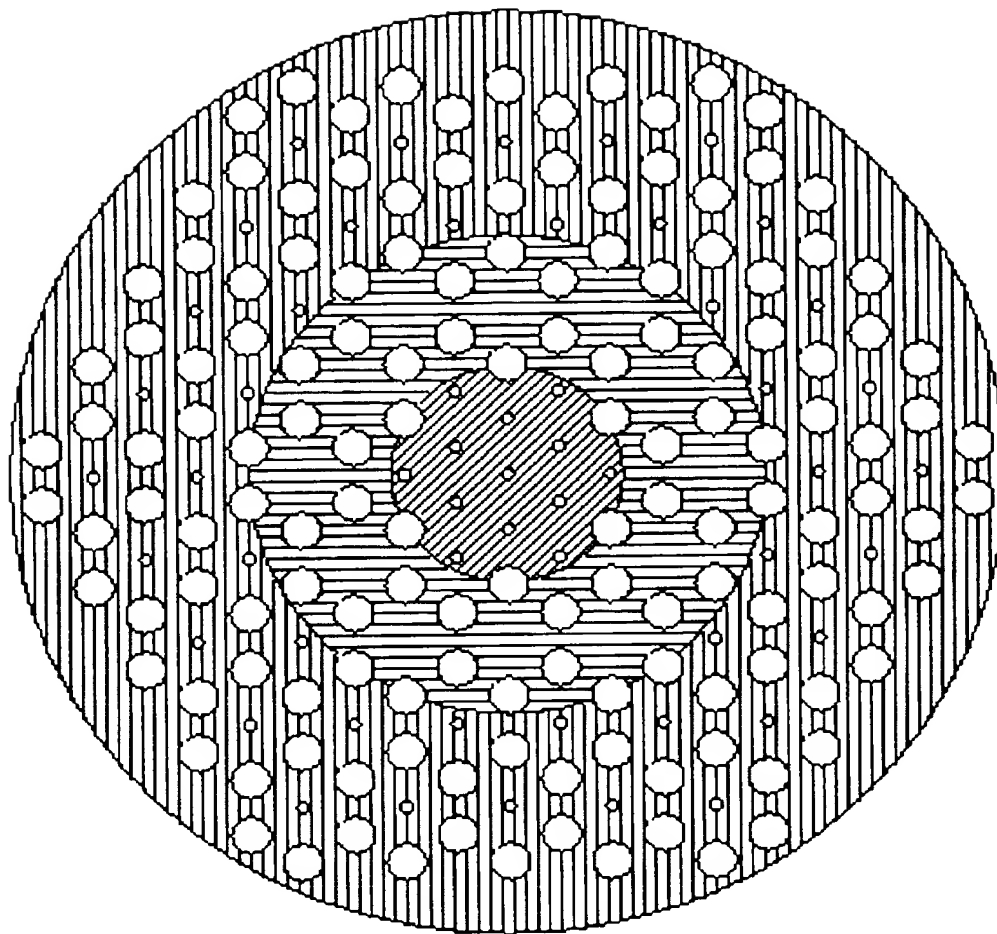
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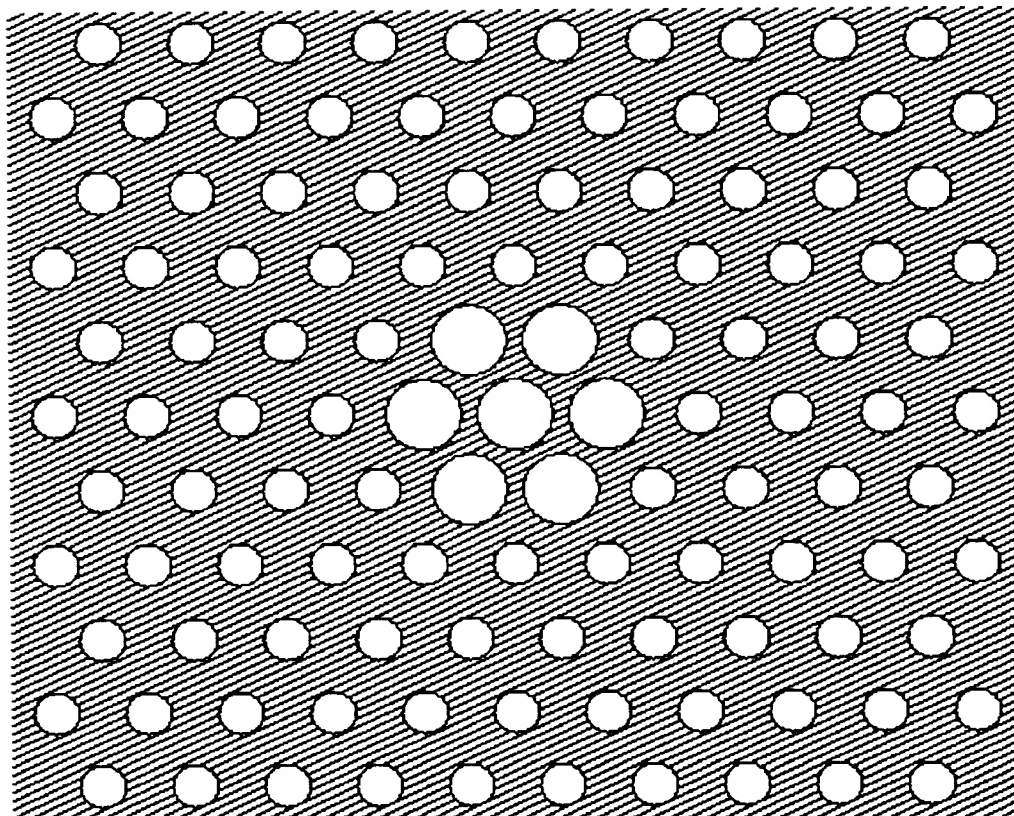
Fig. 25



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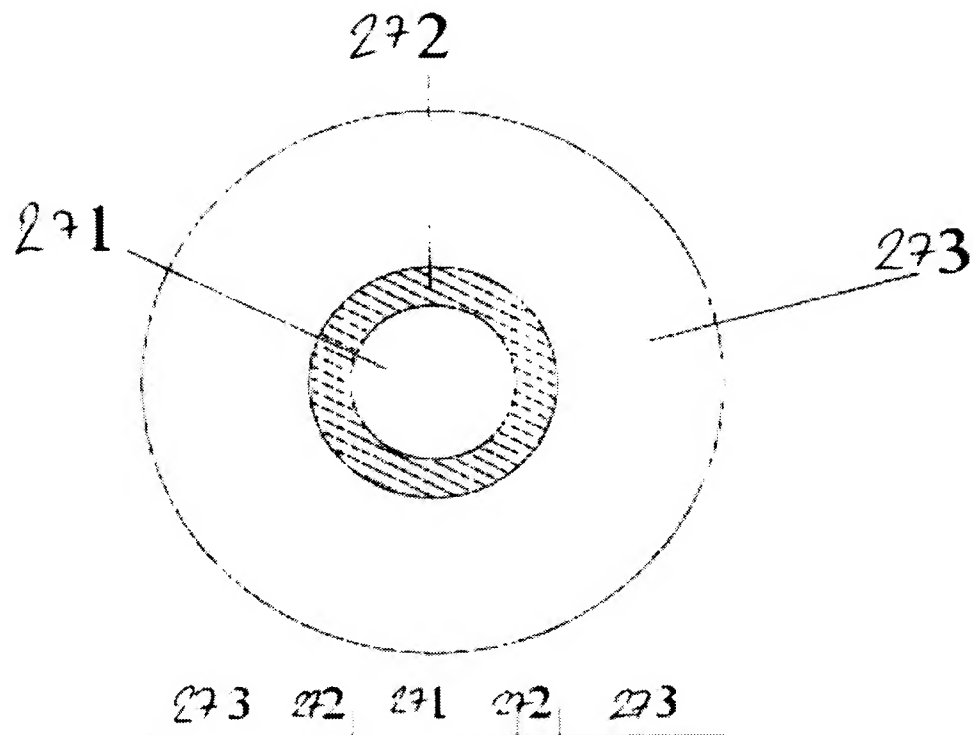
Fig 26



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Fig. 27



Effective index ↑

Long wavelengths

Effective index ↑

Shifting wavelength

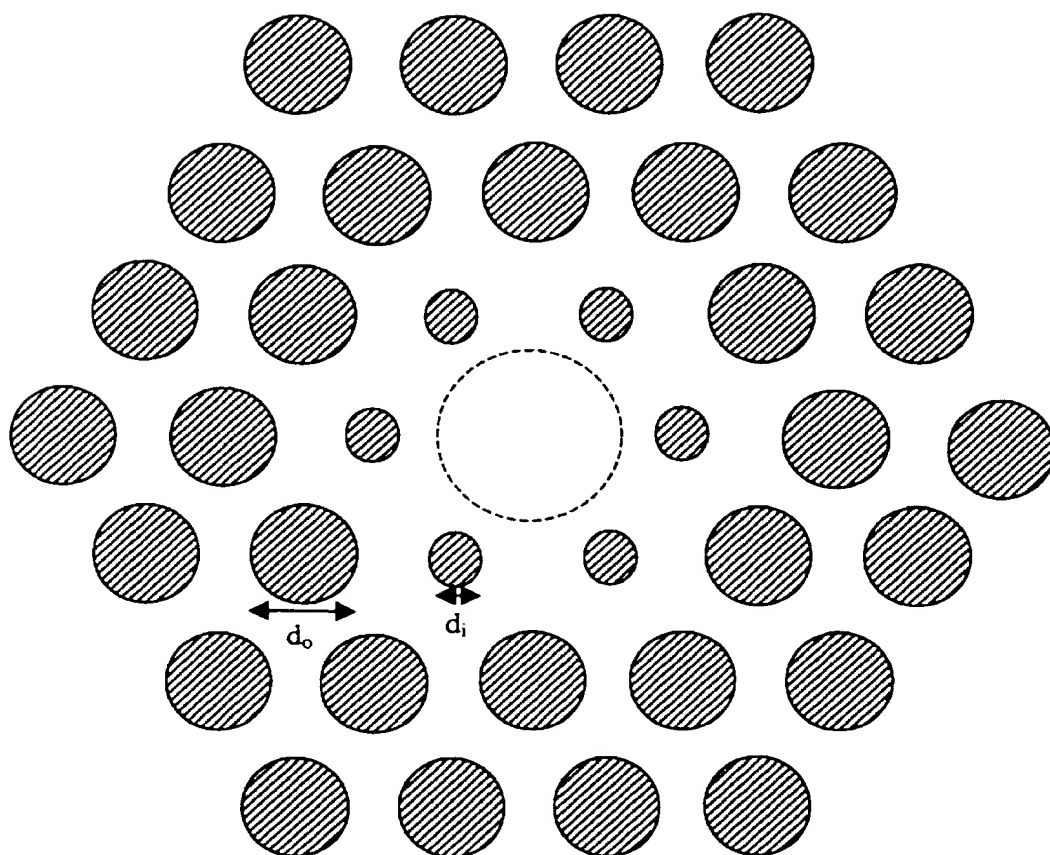
Effective index ↑

Short wavelengths

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Modtaget

Fig. 28



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Modtaget

Fig. 29

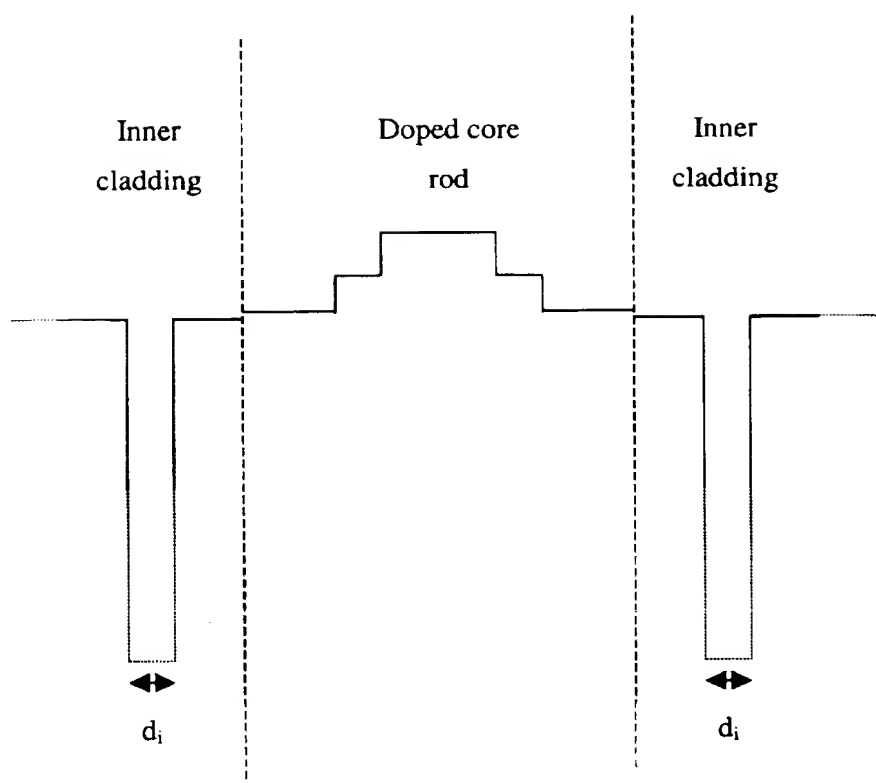


Fig. 30

Tri PCF, core POF-01, clad 1.45dL30/1.45dL60 - (inner/outer)

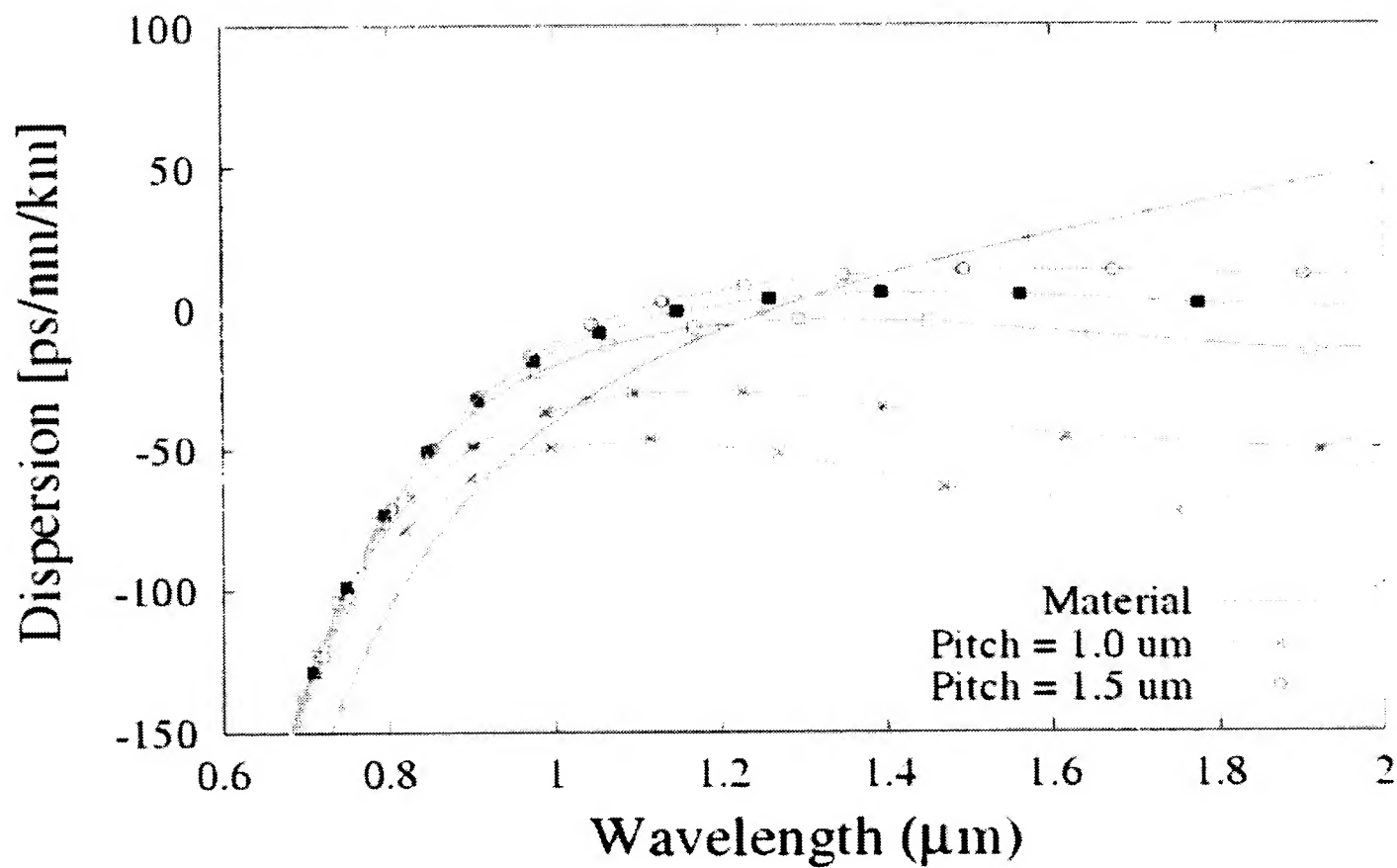
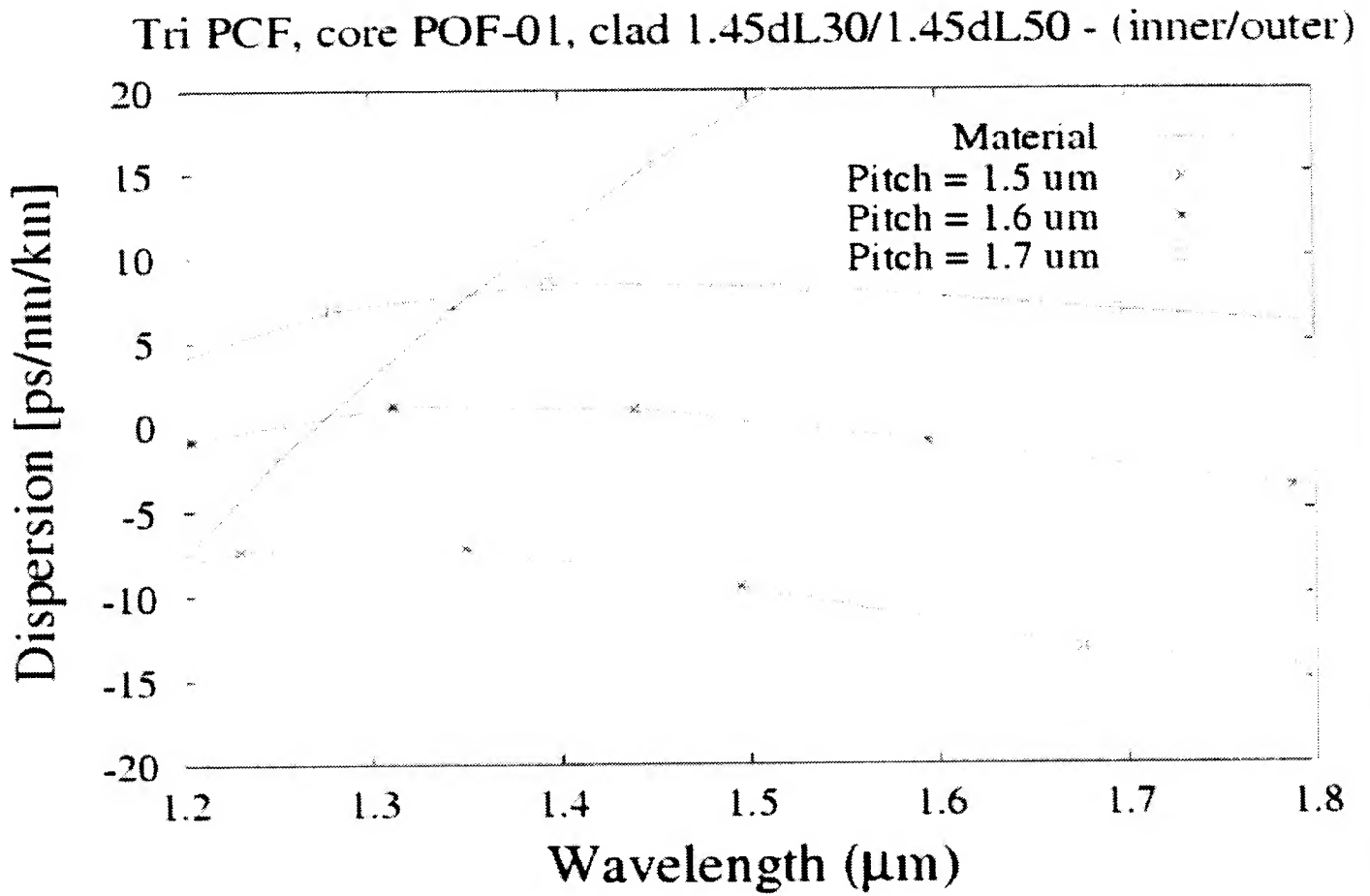


Fig. 31



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Fig. 32

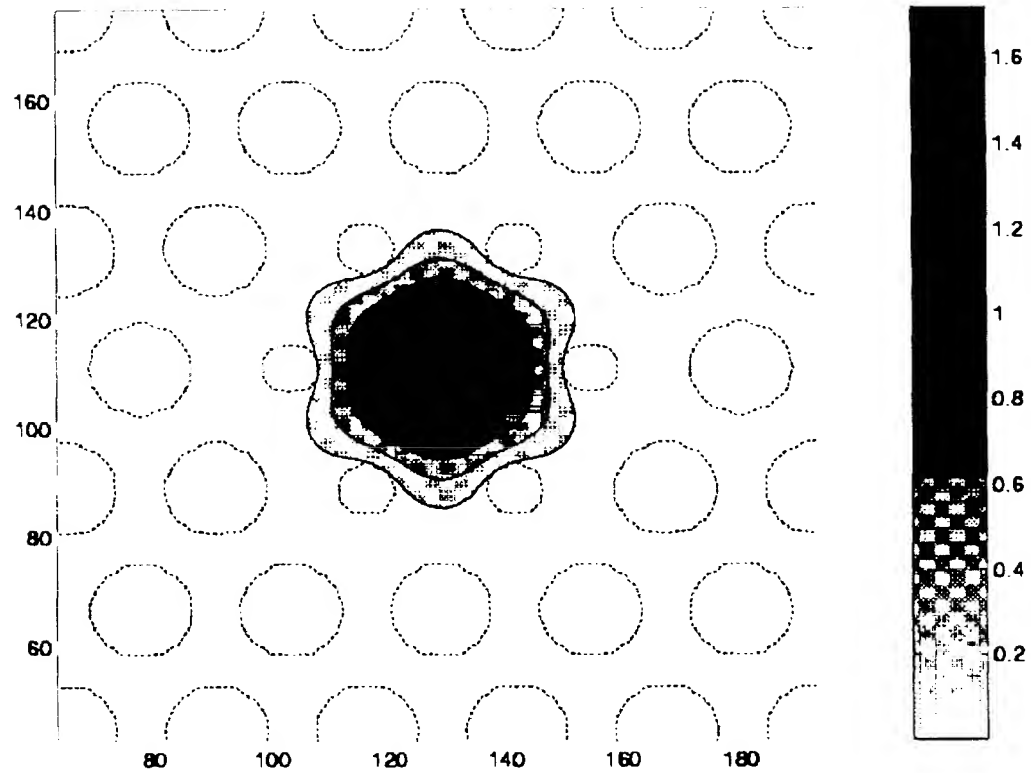
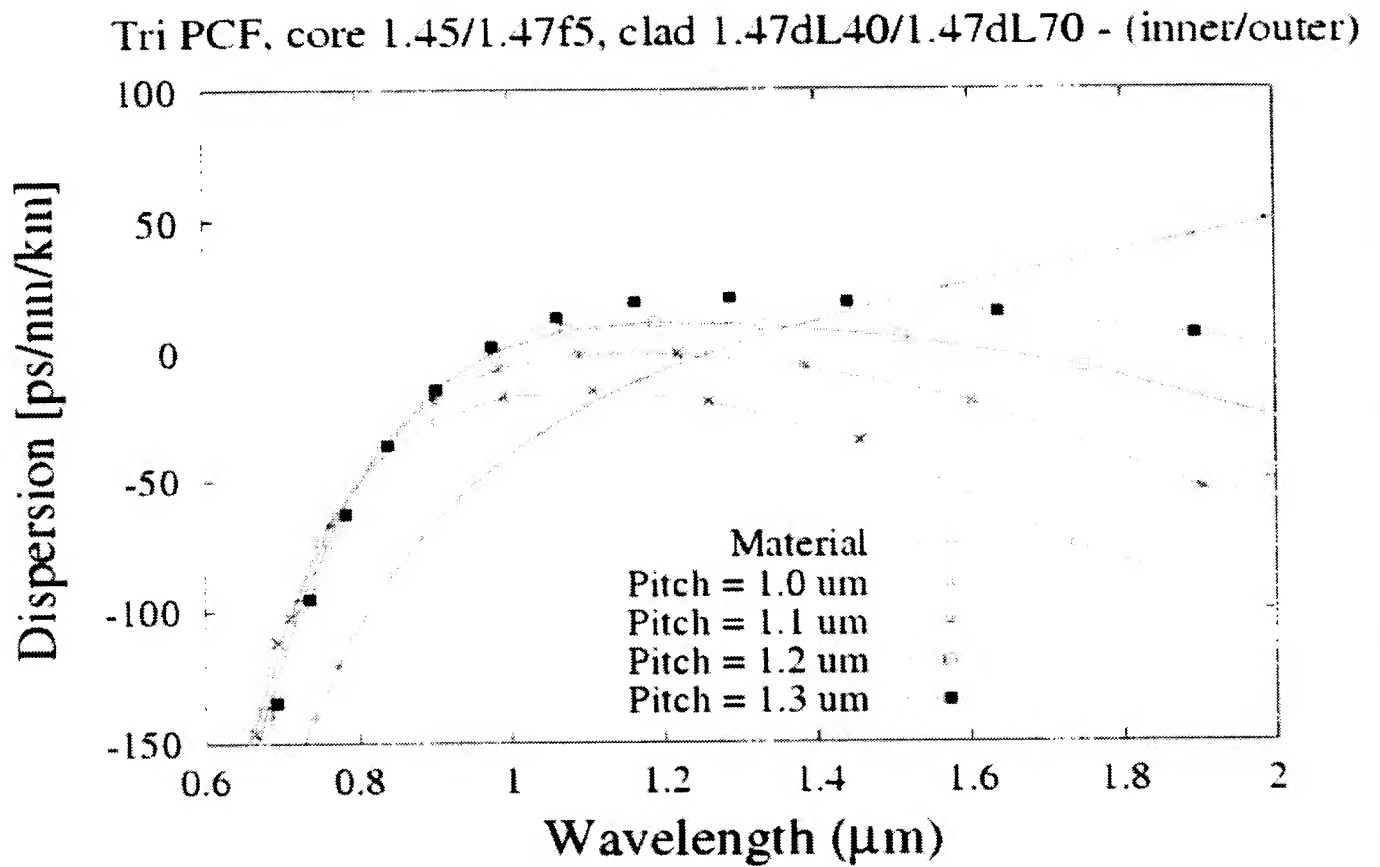


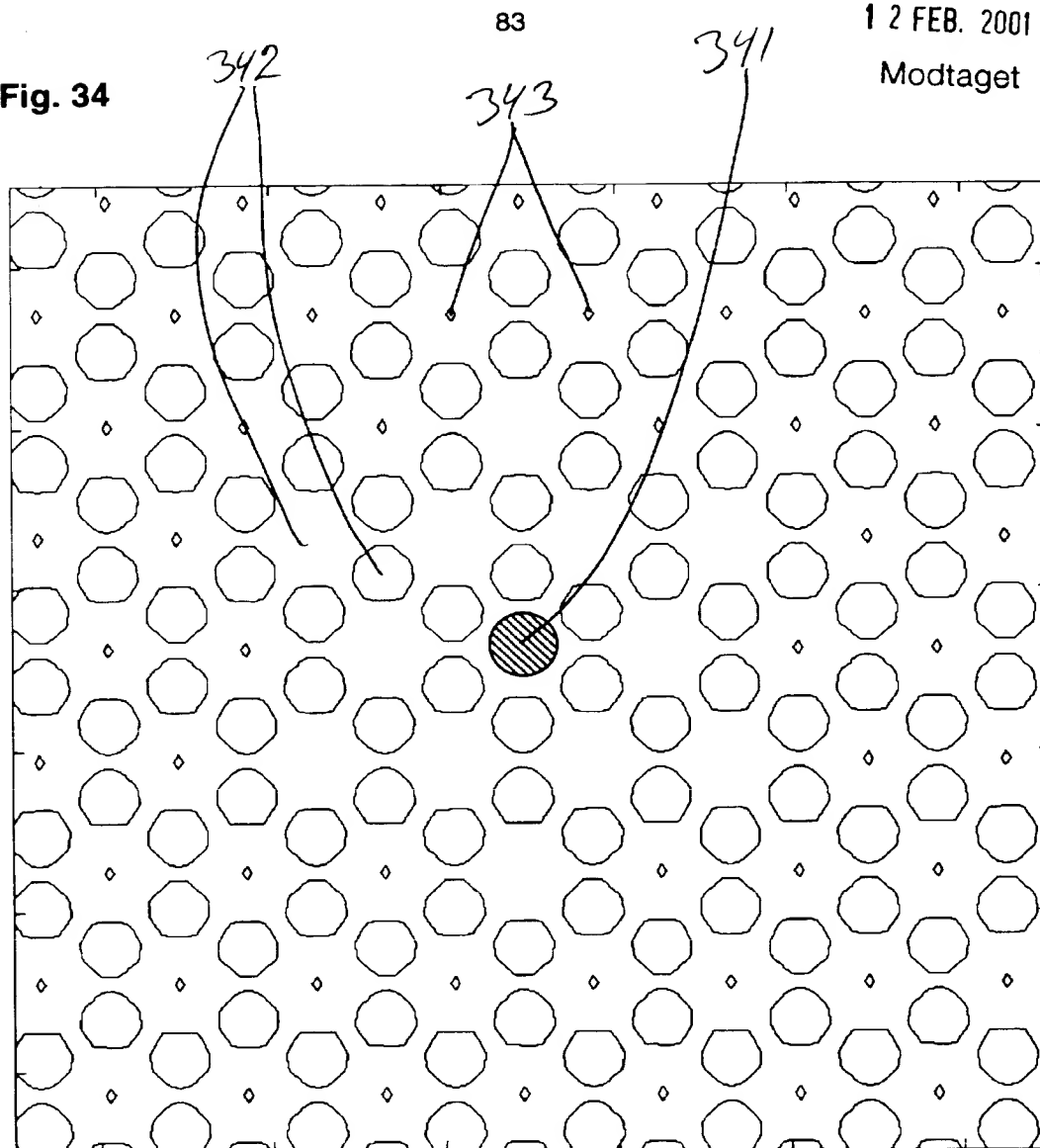
Fig. 33



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Fig. 34



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Modtager

Fig. 35

